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****
* NATIONAL *
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CLASS STRUGGLE

Conscientiously Study Series of Important Directives from Chairman Mao and Acquire Deep Understanding of the Law of Class Struggle in the Socialist Era

- A resumé of a forum of some leading cadres of Shihtsuishan municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1972)

Recently, the Party committee of Shihtsuishan municipality, Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, summoned some of the leading cadres to a forum to study conscientiously a series of important directives from Chairman Mao. The Marxist concept of dialectical materialism and historical materialism was applied in an effort to gain a deep understanding of the law of class struggle in the socialist era. Understanding of the need for initiative in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was raised. A resumé of the forum follows:

Kao Ya-ts'ai (deputy secretary of the Party committee of Shihtsuishan No. 2 Mining Bureau) and Lei Chin-ch'uan (deputy secretary of the Party committee of Tawuk'ou commune):

At a time when the socialist revolution moves from victory to victory and the proletarian dictatorship is being continuously consolidated, would the class enemies and agents of the bourgeoisie who have wormed their way into the Communist Party become honest and refrain from doing mischief again? No. They would never!

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Contradiction is universal and absolute. It exists in the process of the development of things and permeates the whole process from the beginning to the end." The fundamental contradiction in the process of development of things will disappear only after the completion

of the process. The contradiction between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is the main contradiction in the socialist era. Before the thorough elimination of class and the realization of communism, this contradiction will never disappear. Class enemies and their agents in our Party are always looking for every chance to jump out for a demonstration and will never fail to do so in a bid to test our strength. This is a truth repeatedly borne out in the history of the 23 years after the founding of the state.

Why should the class enemies want to jump out and do mischief when in doing so they would surely suffer broken heads and bloodshed? This is dictated by their class instinct. Under the proletarian dictatorship, the class enemies are unreconciled to the loss of their state and to the realization of communism. They are a decadent reactionary group. Their way of thinking is a subjective idealist one. They always over-rate themselves and under-rate the revolutionary forces. They invariably make a wrong estimate of strength, choose the wrong moment and make a wrong calculation. Therefore, every time they jump out they will meet with failure, yet they will keep on doing so and giving a demonstration once and again until their own extinction.

Since the class enemies and all monsters and freaks always want to jump out and do mischief, we must at all times maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance and bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle." Just as we weed grass with the hoe, we must apply the hoe again and again and grapple with monsters and freaks until the realization of communism.

A Major Struggle After Every Several Years

Li Yin-chung (secretary of the Party committee of Hsiayingtzu commune) and Wang Kuo-hua (secretary of the Party branch of Hungwei Middle School):

Class struggle and two-line struggle within the Party are long drawn-out affairs but the degree of fierceness of struggle does not remain the same all the time and ebbs and flows with a major struggle happening once every several years. This is a law governing class struggle in the socialist period.

Why should this be so? The development of a contradiction in anything is marked by stages. Every concrete stage of the development of a contradiction always assumes "two states, a relatively quiet state and a conspicuously volatile state." "Things always ceaselessly change from the first state into the second state.....and end in the solution of the contradiction through the second state," and thus begins a new stage of development. In the socialist era, this applies to the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. As the socialist revolution deepens step by step, it will inevitably meet with resistance from the bourgeoisie once and again. Thus one concrete stage after another shapes up. In every stage, struggle develops from a relatively relaxed to a relatively acute state, and moves onto a new stage of struggle with each contradiction solved. So struggle ebbs and flows alternately.

Class enemies will not lay down their butchers' knives. But after suffering a major struggle and a heavy blow, they can get nowhere if they want to get right back into fighting trim to have another major test of our strength. That always takes several years of preparation. The Hu Feng counter-revolutionary group once cried with set teeth, "Line up conditions. Prepare more conditions and still more of them." Never should we "let our rifles go off before the consolidation of our position." This is the self-confession of the class enemies. We must definitely lay hold of the law about a major struggle after every several years. Never can we take the victory in a struggle as the final victory and lose our vigilance.

No matter what the state that marks contradictions in things, the struggle of contradictions always exists. In no way does the rise and fall of class struggle mean an alternation between its absence and presence. Never for a minute has the class enemy stopped their disruptive activities. Every major struggle is just a continuation and development of the struggle in ordinary times. So we must constantly get a firm grip on class struggle. Things always develop in a spiral and wavelike fashion. Every new rise-and-fall cycle of class struggle is in no way a simple repetition. The class enemies are always ceaselessly changing their tactics. They come out every time with more sinister and craftier counter-revolutionary two-faced methods in their attack on us. We must note and study their intrigues and tricks so that we can fight to win. Every time a victory is scored in a major struggle, a big stride forward will be made in socialist revolution and construction.

From Great Distrubance to Great Peace in the World

Wang Keng-shan (deputy secretary of the Party committee of Ninghsia Iron and Steel Works) and Hu Shang-jung (member of the Party committee of Shihtsuishan Municipal Traffic Bureau):

A great disturbance in the world leads to a great peace in the world. This is also a natural law governing class struggle in the socialist era. Class enemies are bent on carrying out conspiratorial and disruptive activities in a vain attempt to create a great disturbance in the world. This is unavoidable. We must smash the enemy plot for a comeback and continuously consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. This goes without saying.

What should be our attitude to turmoil?" "Marxist philosophy holds that the law of unity of opposites is the fundamental law in the world." Turmoil and order represent a unity of opposites. Where there is no turmoil, we cannot talk about order. Turmoil will naturally change into order. Turmoil is of a dual character. That the enemies create turmoil and wreck revolution and production is certainly a bad thing. But the higher they jump, the more fully they will expose themselves and the more clearly the broad masses will see them. This provides a welcome chance to get rid of them. So, what is there to be feared about a great disturbance in the world? Where the monsters and freaks are most boisterous the harder they will fall. This is a truth borne out by numerous facts.

Turmoil can change into order. This does not mean that the change is possible under any circumstances. "All contradictions change in their opposite direction guided by certain conditions." Here conditions count as important factors. Whether turmoil can be changed into order and whether the change is quick or slow--the key lies in how we perform our work and how we create the necessary conditions. "Correctness or incorrectness of an ideological and political line decides everything." The most important factor is the correctness of the line. So long as we resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, we can surely change turmoil into order and win victory.

A Brilliant Future But A Tortuous Road

Chou Hsüeh-kuan (deputy secretary of the Party committee of Ninghsia Processing Factory) and Chi Meng-hsien (vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Shihtsuishan Electric Power Works):

Marxists hold that "metabolism represents a universal and always irresistible law in the world." The world is progressing and the future is bright. This general trend in historical development can never be changed by any person. That the proletariat triumphs over the bourgeoisie and socialism over capitalism is an objective law independent of man's will. In the process of revolutionary struggle, no matter what the ups and downs and setbacks, the future for the proletariat and the revolutionary people is bright. As early as 40-odd years ago, when the great revolution failed and the Chinese revolution was at its nadir and white terror gripped the whole country, Chairman Mao, guided by this Marxist viewpoint and prompted by the pessimistic tune spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, "How long can the fighting last for the red flag," brilliantly pointed out, "A single spark can start a prairie fire." Scientifically foreseen was a great bright future for the small remnants of the revolutionary forces then. After victory in the War of Resistance against Japan, in the face of an all-out civil war started by Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman Mao again concisely pointed out, "The world is progressing and the future is bright." The whole Party and the people were taught to build up their confidence in victory as a certainty. The triumphant development of the Chinese revolution has completely borne out these scientific predictions by Chairman Mao.

"The future is bright but the road is tortuous." This scientific dictum is a correct expression of the law of historical development. As far as the development of history as a whole is concerned, it is a forward-moving and improving development, and the revolution is bound to triumph. But when it comes to the concrete process of historical development, the development is in a zigzagging and wavelike fashion. The tortuosity of the revolutionary road stems from the fact that any revolution is a life-and-death struggle by one class trying to overthrow another and that before its extinction the reactionary class will not stop its resistance. A review of the repeated line struggles witnessed in our Party in the past 50 years and the repeated major political struggles in the two decades and more after liberation points to the tortuous and complex nature of revolutionary struggle. But after every tortuous process, the proletariat and the revolutionary people get

tempered and schooled in the acquisition of more skills, thus continuously propelling the revolution forward. After every setback, the class enemies receive a blow, and their counter-revolutionary forces are weakened. Though their counter-revolutionary tactics are getting craftier and craftier, they cannot avoid the ultimate fate of complete doom.

The comrades who attended the forum realized that Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking and his series of writings on class struggle and line struggle, together with the law of class struggle clarified through the application of Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism and the experience summed up about repeated struggles in our Party, represented a guiding light for our continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, we must more conscientiously read and study and take Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a sharp weapon in vigorously criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, acquire an understanding of the law of clas struggle, seize the initiative in class struggle, consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carry the socialist revolution through to the end. (By our own correspondent)

* * *

PLA TRADITION

Uphold the 359th Brigade's Fine Tradition of Hard Struggle

- A certain unit of the PLA Lanchow Command uses Nanniwan as a classroom to conduct education in revolutionary tradition for cadres and fighters

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 26, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Sian, August 25, 1972) A certain unit of the PLA Lanchow Command engaging in production tasks in the district of Nanniwan carries out education in ideology and political line in a deep-going manner. With Nanniwan as a classroom, the unit conducts education in revolutionary tradition by recalling the impressive deeds of how commanders and fighters of the 359th brigade carried out both production and fighting at the same time. As a result, the cadres and fighters are able to maintain the fine tradition of hard struggle.

This particular unit was formerly part of the 359th brigade. Way back in the period during the War of Resistance against Japan, in response to Chairman Mao's call to launch a production movement on a great scale, the commanders and fighters of this unit came to Nanniwan to carry out reclamation and production. In the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, they had built this poor and desolate mountainous area into the rich plains of northern Shensi, making contributions to the revolutionary cause. Today, this unit with the glorious tradition of hard struggle has returned to Yenan and is now engaging in production tasks in Nanniwan.

When the unit is in Nanniwan, the Party committee puts great emphasis on educating the cadres and fighters with the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. The unit is led to pay homage at the cave where Chairman Mao stayed when he inspected Nanniwan and to visit picture and object exhibitions displaying the hard struggle waged by the army and the people of the border region in the past. By the side of monuments commemorating the martyrs of the 359th brigade, the unit studies Chairman Mao's teaching of forever maintaining the work style of hard struggle in a telegram he sent in reply to the people of Yenan and the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border region.

Liu Pao-chai, a veteran fighter of the 359th brigade and the deputy secretary of the Nanniwan production brigade Party branch was invited to relate the heroic deeds of how the 8th Route Army carried out both production and fighting in the course of the large-scale production movement. As a result, all the comrades received an intensive and thorough education and all resolved to carry on the tradition of Nanniwan and to build it into a still better place.

Through education, commanders and fighters of this unit have taken the initiative to carry on the fine tradition of hard struggle. At first,

there were not enough quarters for the troops. The tools needed for production provided by the higher authorities proved insufficient. It was then the season of planting paddy rice seedlings and they met many difficulties. The commanders and fighters set up rows of simple shacks with branches and dried grass on the hill slopes. Through self-reliance, they built a boat for towing silt and raised the efficiency of scooping up silt and speeding up the building of crop fields. In this way, they managed to plant the seedlings in time. During the slack production season, they utilized local resources, opened up the hills to quarry for stone to build their barracks. They had no carts to transport the mined stones and they carried them on their shoulders instead. They had no experience in building cave walls, and they learned the technique from the poor and lower-middle peasants and from practice.

Early last year, the 7th company of this unit reclaimed land on a virgin mountain thick with brambles and overgrown with dense weeds. Lacking tools, Chang Pi-i, leader of the company, led the fighters in building a small tool workshop in the caves. He and the fighters together went over hills and dales in search of wild rattan with which they wove baskets. They repaired and made a great number of implements within a short period of time. In this way, they were able to meet the needs of production, complete the task of enlarging the cultivated area and save up a big sum of capital for the state.

Leading cadres of this unit also follow the example of the 359th brigade. They go deep into reality, participate in labor and take the lead in fostering the work style of hard struggle. In planning the repairing and building of the Sant'aichuang reservoir, Liu Chen-lin, the deputy secretary of the Party committee and leader of the unit walked scores of li to survey the site for the reservoir dam over and over again and studied a drawing of the dam with the comrades. When the building was underway, he took part in labor together with the fighters, working as a common soldier and fighting his best in whatever place where the task was most formidable.

This spring, Nanniwan was hit with a serious spell of drought. The unit and all the production teams in the neighborhood needed water from this reservoir to irrigate the fields and plant seedlings. For the convenience of the people, members of the Party committee of this unit led the fighters in channeling the reservoir water to the fields of the production teams, while they themselves carried water in buckets and wash basins and watered the land bit by bit. When the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanniwan witnessed this, they were deeply touched and said, "You've brought back the old tradition of the 359th brigade to us!"

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MILITIA

Maintain the Good Style of Fighting Amidst Hardship Displayed by the Old 8th Route Army

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 28, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyüan, August 27, 1972) The people's armed force [militia] department of Lich'eng hsien, Shansi Province, maintains and develops our Army's glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship and keeps in close touch with the masses without seeking special privileges. It has won the praise of the masses of people.

The people's armed force department of Lich'eng hsien is an advanced collective known for its glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship in Shansi Military District. The comrades of the armed force department have for long shared joys and sorrows with the people of the mountainous area without seeking special privileges. When they were stationed at a dilapidated temple, the revolutionary committee of the local area and the local masses offered them good living quarters. They declined the offer. Instead, they repaired the damaged windows, fixed the bedraggled roofing and set up again the crumbled walls with their own hands. The tumble-down temple was given a big overhaul.

On another occasion, a comrade of the unit obtained ¥60 from the hsien for making cushions. After discovering this, the Party committee of the unit had every cent of the amount sent back. In this way, everyone saved what could be saved, used old things instead of buying new ones, repaired old things even though new ones were available, and cultivated the good style of practicing economy and thrift and making every cent count. In the unit was a small flat cart. They had repaired and used it for over ten years. A rickety chair in the duty room had been mended over and over again since the founding of the unit and was now still in use. All this was hailed by the masses.

Lich'eng hsien, lying in the area of the Taihang Mountains, is marked with towering mountains and deep gullies and crisscrossing ditches with poor communication facilities. Year in and year out, month after month, the comrades of the unit negotiate high mountains and cross ridges to go deep into the midst of the lower levels to make investigations and studies and eat, live and labor with the broad masses of people. They make a persistent practice of having 70 percent of the unit's personnel down in the village with everyone doing an average of over 60 days of collective productive labor every year. To change the drought-prone features of the mountainous area, the hsien worked on building a giant mountain-skirting channel 204 li long. The comrades of the unit penetrated deep into the midst of the worksite to join the militiamen in drilling holes and setting off explosives. Through fighting with the militia for five months, they not only played the role of the militia but also contributed toward the transformation of the features of the mountainous area.

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People's Armed Force Unit of K'ang Hsien Develops Glorious Traditions and Maintains Close Ties with the Masses Without Seeking Special Privileges

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 28, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, August 27, 1972) The people's armed force unit of K'ang hsien, Kansu Province, develops our Army's glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship and constantly goes deep into the midst of basic levels to maintain close ties with the masses and seek the proper handling of work in a down-to-earth manner.

Lying in an area of the mountains of south Kansu, K'ang hsien is marked with towering mountains and dense forests, with poor communication facilities. Under trying circumstances, the hsien's armed forces [militia] unit maintains the fine style of fighting amidst hardship. Members of the Party committee of the armed force unit play a leading role and make a constant practice of eating, living and laboring with the broad masses of commune members and militiamen and summing up the advanced experience related to basic-level militia work.

Political commissar Kuo Ch'ing-hua is an old comrade who has been in the revolution for nearly 30 years. True to the style of the old 8th Route Army, he trudged through mountains and forded rivers to get to the lower levels. In less than two years, he visited the 28 communes and 170-odd production brigades in the whole hsien. Sometimes, he led in shouldering the heavy burdens and doing the tough jobs and encouraged the militiamen to play a hardcore role in construction. After working for less than half a year in the unit, commander Hsü Man-t'ang of the unit had made rounds of over 50 percent of the communes, completed a check-up on the three-faceted firm implementation of militia work, and summed up experience in the proper handling of militia training.

Under the inspiration of members of the Party committee, cadres of the armed force unit have constantly gone deep into the midst of basic levels. Last year, the Party committee decided to give the weapons of the militia of the whole hsien an inspection and proper repairs. Armed with tools, arsenal assistant Hsi Pi-yu made a round of the communes and militia companies of the whole hsien. He combined weapon inspection and repairing with helping militiamen in military training. The broad masses of militiamen and the masses said in praise, "The comrades of the armed force unit have maintained the fighting-amidst-hardship good style of the old 8th Route Army."

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RECTIFICATION ON EDUCATIONAL FRONT

Criticize the "Theory of Genius" and "Education for Genius"

- Criticism made by the broad masses of teachers, students and employees of Hunan University with the sharp weapon of Marxism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 26, 1972)

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the work style, the Party committee of Hunan University pays attention to leading the broad masses of teachers, students and employees in serious study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings. By studying with reference to the actual conditions of their own units, they have penetratingly criticized the poisons spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on the educational front, and have continuously raised their own awareness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education.

"Education for genius" is a kind of obdurate bourgeois prejudice in the old schools. To criticize the "theory of genius" which is the counter-revolutionary theoretical program of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the Party committee of Hunan University organizes all its staff and students to seriously study related chapters of "Anti-Dühring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," and Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" Using the sharp weapon of Marxism, they criticize the many manifestations and damage caused by the "theory of genius" and "education for genius" and uncover the reactionary nature of these theories which serve to restore capitalism.

In the past, some teachers of the casting specialty of the mechanical engineering department unwittingly gave more assistance to students with greater power of comprehension, while less attention was paid to students with poor foundations in study and who were not able to raise questions. Some students also blamed their own "stupid brains" when they encountered difficulties in study.

Through study and criticism, the staff as well as the students are able to distinguish between materialism and idealism. They realize that men are not born clever or stupid and that all knowledge comes from practice. If only worker-peasant-soldier students whose foundations in study are weak will exert effort in study, they can very well master modern cultural and scientific knowledge in time. This strengthens the faith and courage to teach and learn for the sake of the revolution.

In the past, owing to the influence of the counter-revolutionary fallacy that "politics can over-rule everything else" peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some of the comrades failed to correctly handle the relations between politics and vocational work. Some teachers cut down the contents of vocational teaching in class and students expressed dissatisfaction.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the work style, Party organizations at all levels in the school organize and lead the comrades in seriously studying Chairman Mao's teaching on correctly handling the relations between politics and vocational work. They realize that the fallacy that "politics can over-rule everything else" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is an attempt to "over-rule" socialist cultural studies and Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and the Party's educational principles with the politics of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

To train college students to have an all-round development morally, intellectually and physically, we need to put proletarian politics in command of the work of teaching, but we should not thus replace or abolish the vocational work of teaching. When understanding is raised, many teachers revise their teaching program and teaching materials to strengthen the contents and raise the standard of teaching.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, all the comrades come to realize the importance of guiding revolutionary practice with revolutionary theory. They are helped to correctly handle the relations between learning well their vocation and learning well basic theories. As a result, comrades overcome the tendency to neglect the teaching of basic theories and reinforce the teaching systems of integrating theory with practice.

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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Educated Youths of Many Cities Go Heroically to Mountain and Rural Areas

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 29, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) Under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Party committees and the revolutionary committees of various localities adhere to the correct orientation of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas, tightly grasp the line education and criticize the interference and sabotage by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Chairman Mao's brilliant idea "It is very necessary for educated youths to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants" is imprinted still more deeply in the minds of the people. Since the beginning of this year, another hundreds of thousands of educated youths in the country, full of revolutionary heroism, have rushed to settle in the countryside and in the frontier regions.

This year, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Cadres and other city people should be persuaded to send their sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside. Let's mobilize," the Party committee and the revolutionary committees of many cities have ordered their principal leading cadres to strengthen leadership over the work of mobilizing the educated youths and sending them to mountain and rural areas. Province-wide or municipality-wide mobilization meetings or on-the-spot meetings are held in Peking and Shanghai, in Heilungkiang, Hunan, Kirin and Honan, and in other provinces and municipalities. Provinces and regions such as Fukien, Kwangtung and Kwangsi have specially notified the Party committees of various localities to do a good job of mobilizing educated youths to go to mountain and rural areas. The chairman of the revolutionary committee of Hsiakuan municipality, Yunnan Province, personally grasps mobilization work and a leading group has also been formed comprising three vice chairmen. In many cities, study classes are held at all levels of schools, public organizations, factories and neighborhoods to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings repeatedly, thereby greatly raising the consciousness of the broad masses in class struggle and line struggle. In particular, in conjunction with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the masses are aroused to criticize freely and squarely the "theory of reading in order to seek an official post," "theory of remolding through labor in disguise" and the "theory of human nature" of the landlord and capitalist classes as disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The broad masses understand more clearly that sending the educated youths to mountain and rural areas is a great socialist revolution and an important measure for bringing up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. This gives an impetus to the smooth development of the work of mobilizing educated youths for settlement in mountain and rural areas.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Because the Party committees and the revolutionary

committees of various cities take the course of mobilizing the educated youths for settlement in mountain and rural areas as a course of carrying out education in ideology and political line, tightly grasp the line education and carry out ideological work meticulously, a situation arises in which the broad masses of revolutionary parents compete with one another in sending their sons to do farming and actively support and encourage their sons and daughters to go to mountain and rural areas.

A parent in Shanghai who is a communist says: "Each class has its particular love. Our proletarian love for the younger generation is to teach our sons and daughters to go to train themselves in storms and temper themselves in difficult environments and follow the bright road to the mountain and rural areas under Chairman Mao's guidance."

In this year's movement to send educated youths to mountain and rural areas, the revolutionary cadres and the communists actively mobilize their sons and daughters to go to make revolution in the countryside, playing a good leading role. They say: "Sending the educated youths to mountain and rural areas is an everlasting undertaking. We must be promoters in sending our sons to do farming."

Liu Ching-jung, secretary of the Party committee of Yulin district, Kwangsi, and political commissar of the PLA Yulin Sub-district Command, not only grasped mobilization work but also took the lead in sending his daughter to settle in the countryside.

Ch'en Fu-lung, deputy secretary of the Party committee of Jerim League, Kirin Province (sic), and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of this league, has already sent three of his sons and daughters to the countryside. This year, he has again sent away his fourth.

Hu Ch'eng-hai and Chou Wu-nung, deputy directors of the Public Health Bureau, and Chang Chao-ch'i, deputy director of the Machine Building Bureau of Hsiangt'an municipality, Hunan Province, Liu Hsin, deputy manager of Chiangnan Machine Building Works and a veteran member of the Red Army, and others actively sent their sons and daughters to the countryside.

In K'oshan hsien, Heilungkiang Province, 46 percent of the educated youths of the first group sent to the countryside are sons and daughters of leading cadres and Party-member cadres of various levels.

The broad masses of educated youths are even higher in spirit and actively enroll themselves for permission to go to mountain and rural areas.

Wusung No. 2 Middle School, Shanghai, is the alma mater of Chin Hsun-hua, a model revolutionary youth. In the course of giving assignments to the graduates, the revolutionary teachers and students of this school carried out activities of learning from Comrade Chin Hsun-hua. The students unanimously expressed their determination to take over the revolutionary banner, to accept all assignments made by the Party and to train themselves to be

successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause by participating in the three great revolutionary struggles in the countryside.

Over 80 percent of the graduates of Palichuang Middle School in Chaoyang ch'ü, Peking municipality, have gone happily to the countryside and embarked on the road of integrating themselves with workers and peasants.

Full of revolutionary heroism, the 1,700 educated youths who come from Chekiang to settle in the grassland in west Kirin have recently arrived in Chenlai hsien.

The first group of close to 300 educated youths who come from Huichou municipality, Kwangtung Province, to the countryside have also settled in agricultural and forestry farms.

In Peking, Wuhan and other localities, representatives of educated youths who came to mountain and rural areas a few years ago are invited to come back to the cities to tell the revolutionary parents and the graduates the excellent revolutionary situation in the countryside and to report on what they have gained after coming to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and to develop their talents to the full--this greatly inspires the parents and the educated youths. They say unanimously: "Our red hearts are devoted to the Party. We accept any of the Party's assignments." "I advance whenever Chairman Mao beckons to me. I rush to the countryside to make revolution."

When the educated youths who go to the mountain and rural areas leave the city or reach the countryside, various localities organize farewell or welcome parties.

In Harbin municipality, when the first group of educated youths left for the countryside in May this year, the responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal levels and more than 200,000 revolutionary people crowded beside the roads to see them off; when the second group set off to the countryside in June, 300,000 people saw them off.

After the train carrying the educated youths who came from Chekiang to settle in Kirin Province entered Kirin Province, the responsible comrades and the revolutionary masses of various districts and municipalities such as Szup'ing and Paich'eng welcomed them at the train stations. When they arrived in Chenlai hsien, the hsien revolutionary committee immediately held a welcome party in their honor. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants came from their villages to greet them as if they were coming to great their kinsmen.

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Cities Must Make A Success of Mobilization Work

by

Revolutionary Committee of Hsiakuan Municipality,
Yunnan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 29, 1972)

Answering the great leader Chairman Mao's call, "It is very necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by poor and lower-middle peasants. Cadres and other city people should be persuaded to send their sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside. Let's mobilize," our revolutionary committee of Hsiakuan municipality, taking the line education as the key link and the revolutionary mass criticism as the guide, puts the work of mobilizing the educated youths for settlement in mountain and rural areas on its agenda of important tasks and strengthens its leadership realistically. The chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee personally grasps this work and three vice chairmen form a leading group responsible for mobilizing educated youths for settlement in mountain and rural areas, thereby breaking the former practice of mobilization work being grasped exclusively by the schools and relevant departments. "Leading groups responsible for re-educating educated youths" are set up at all levels ranging from the municipal committee to the basic-level unit, so that they are people at all levels to grasp the work and every task is well supervised.

While doing mobilization work, leaders of the municipal revolutionary committee often go deep into the basic-level units to help the re-education leading groups at all levels solve the problems cropping up in the course of mobilization work. The leaders at all levels have generally overcome their wrong idea that mobilization work is "nothing of their concern" and "an extra burden," so that mobilization work is being carried out comparatively penetratingly.

During the movement to mobilize the educated youths and send them to mountain and rural areas, the broad masses of revolutionary parents carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and actively send their sons to do farming. We stress that the leading cadres must take the lead in sending their sons and daughters to the countryside. But a few parents have been slow in taking such action. They compare one thing with another, thinking that "it is a loss to go to the countryside." In our opinion, raising the parents' consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is an urgent requirement of mobilization work. For this reason, the municipal revolutionary committee extensively and penetratingly carries out the line education and encourages the new socialist practice of finding glory in farming. We hold informal meetings of parents and educated youths at all levels and organize them to study and comprehend Chairman Mao's directive, "In the vast countryside, they can develop their talents to the full," and to criticize the reactionary idea "mental workers rule people and manual workers are ruled," and the revisionist fallacies "food and clothing are

lacking in the countryside," "punishment through labor," etc., disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They come to realize that: Today's socialist new countryside provides a wide scope where the poor and lower-middle peasants constitute a main force of the revolution. Going to mountain and rural areas is a revolutionary road for the educated youths to achieve integration with workers and peasants.

In the course of mobilization work, thanks to the tight grasp of education in ideology and political line, not only the parents have raised their thinking and take solid action to answer Chairman Mao's call by mobilizing their sons and daughters for the countryside, but the educated youths are also enlightened on the reason why they have to go to the countryside. While doing mobilization work, a secretary of a Party branch of a factory once heard the sons and daughters of some workers say: "It is good to go down to receive some training. I am content if I am assigned to a good post in the future." These words attracted his attention. He thought to himself: "If the educated youths go to the countryside with this idea in mind, they definitely cannot receive re-education contentedly from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In watering a flower, we must pour water at its roots; in educating a man, we must educate him in ideology. We should not pay one-sided attention to mobilizing them to go to the countryside and neglect remolding their thinking." Accordingly, he summoned the educated youths together to make comparisons and investigations in line with Chairman Mao's teachings and to criticize the wrong idea of "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," thereby enabling the educated youths to build up their determination to integrate themselves with workers and peasants.

Facts show that so long as we do mobilization work well, the broad masses of educated youths will generate tremendous enthusiasm in revolution. Because ideological work had been carried out comparatively deeply among them in the course of mobilization work, the 11 educated youths among the sons and daughters of the workers and staff members of West Yunnan Auto Repair and Parts Factory worked relatively contentedly in the countryside and made relatively fast progress there. The poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "We welcome educated youths like them."

In the course of mobilizing the educated youths for settlement in mountain and rural areas, we come to understand deeply that mobilization work should not be regarded as an isolated task and that we should not think that we have finished our work once we have sent the educated youths to the countryside. We should see that mobilization work is also deep-going education in ideology and political line and an ideological revolution aimed at breaking down the old and establishing the new and changing the outdated habits and customs. Once we have this thinking, we shall find it easy to do a good job of mobilization work. Except those who are ill or impeded by other conditions, all senior and junior middle school graduates of the 1971 school-year in our municipality have gone happily to settle in the countryside.

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Support and Educate Our Sons and Daughters in Going to Mountain and Rural Areas To Make Revolution

by

Ko Chih-li (戈治理), Director of the Neurological Department of the First Hospital attached to Sian Medical College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 29, 1972)

I am an intellectual from the old society. Long educated by the bourgeoisie before the liberation, I was poisoned very deeply. After the liberation, shown concern and educated by the Party and Chairman Mao, I went through a few political movements and remolded my thinking to a certain degree. Particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, I was deeply touched to my innermost being an was enabled to raise my consciousness of the line struggle and to find that the root cause of my former mistakes was that I had long been alienated from reality, labor and the workers and peasants. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," I cherished the desire of changing my world outlook and, together with the comrades, went enthusiastically to the countryside, where I treated the poor and lower-middle peasants for their illness on the one hand and received re-education from them on the other. The poor and lower-middle peasants' class stand of discriminate love for friends and hatred for enemies, their noble character of warmly loving socialism, their revolutionary spirit of depending on their own efforts and their fine style of hard struggle taught me an impressive lesson, making me understand more clearly that to change his world outlook thoroughly, an intellectual must respectfully learn from the masses of workers and peasants and unswervingly take the road of integrating themself with the workers and peasants.

In the autumn of 1968, my son Ko Wei graduated from middle school. Should I send my son to the mountain and rural areas where he will integrate himself with the workers and peasants and take the only road of ideological revolutionization, or should I separate him from reality, labor and the workers and peasants? I had an ideological struggle with myself when Sian municipality mobilized educated youths and sent them to mountain and rural areas. Ko Wei originally wanted to join the army. My wife and I actively supported him in doing so. This prevented him from going to the countryside at that time. At the very beginning, I also had the idea of sending him to a university. But, after hearing the mobilization report, I recounted my ideological achievements in the countryside and the far-reaching significance of Chairman Mao's call to send the educated youths to the mountain and rural areas and I felt that we parents should firmly teach our sons and daughters to answer the Party's call. The Party organization of the school also educated him. He corrected his attitude very quickly, enrolled himself actively, and went happily to the countryside.

When the child had gone to the countryside, it did not mean that we as the parents had done our duty. Ko Wei had all along lived under rather well-off conditions so that when he had just gone to the countryside, he could not get used to the environment there and could not manage his everyday life. We therefore communicated constantly with him, on the one hand trying to know his ideological condition and teaching him to learn to manage his everyday life well and fight against hardships and, on the other hand, leading him to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and to understand the reason why "a revolutionary cannot possibly grow up in a hothouse but must temper himself in storms." Shown concern and educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, he gradually could manage his everyday life and do labor well and also could impose comparatively stern demands on himself and consciously throw himself into the crucible of revolution to receive hard training.

In the past few years, my wife and I have gone many times during holidays to Mat'ou brigade, P'ingt'ou commune, Paohsi hsien, where my son had settled, and worked in cooperation with the poor and lower-middle peasants to educate him. Each time we went there, we first made clear that we also went there to receive re-education, so that we paid attention to influencing him with our solid action. I remember that it was already deep in the night when we came to the brigade on May Day of 1969 and it happened that our son had gone with the poor and lower-middle peasants to the mountains to do spring farming by shock tactics. Early next morning, the brigade cadre wanted to send someone up the mountain to tell my son to come down to see us. We turned down his suggestion. Instead, bringing our portion of grain and the seeds, we went with a few commune members and walked more than 20 li to labor on a mountain. In this way, we received tempering and also exercised comparatively good influence on our son.

Should my son stay in the countryside "for a while" or for his whole life after all? At first, I was not clear about this ideologically. In the course of penetratingly carrying out education in ideology and political line in the past two years, I understood this problem gradually. I decided to hand his life over to the Party's assignments.

Some time ago, Ko Wei saw that some educated youths of the brigade were recommended to work on other fronts but not he, so that he vacillated ideologically and suspected that the brigade cadre was prejudiced against him. Upon discovering this, I promptly taught him to handle correctly the problem of "go" or "stay" and helped him dispel his wrong idea that the brigade cadre distrusted him. Thus educated, he became content with taking root in the countryside. He imposed stern demands on himself and firmly expressed his will to receive tempering in the difficult environment in the countryside and to contribute his strength toward building a socialist new countryside. I actively supported him in this action.

Not long ago, the university recruited new students and the brigade wanted to recommend him. Learning this, I told myself that there were numerous ways of study and the key point was to make clear the aim of our

going to school and that, if the revolution so needed, my son should return to the brigade and work there after finishing university and it would be all the same for him if he was unwilling to leave the countryside and persevered in studying in the course of working in the countryside. Accordingly, I asked my wife to seek the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants and from Ko Wei. Ko Wei was willing to stay in the countryside and the poor and lower-middle peasants were also reluctant to let him go. Upon learning this, I firmly supported my son's decision to stay in Mat'ou brigade.

The facts that Ko Wei and the broad masses of educated youths are tempered and have grown up and developed their talents to the full in the countryside fully testify to the incomparable wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of sending educated youths to the mountain and rural areas. We must advance bravely and forever along the revolutionary direction indicated by Chairman Mao!

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BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Party Committee of Nanking Chemical Fertilizer Plant Organizes Cadres and the Masses To Read and Study Seriously and Strengthen Enterprise Management

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 29, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Nanking dated August 28, 1972) In the light of the realities of struggle-criticism-transformation in an enterprise, the Party committee of Nanking Chemical Fertilizer Plant conscientiously organizes the cadres and the masses to read the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and to criticize penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policies pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby strengthening enterprise management. Now, in the whole plant, regulations and systems have been set up and improved and order of production has been readjusted step by step. A new outlook has taken shape in revolution and production.

Nanking Chemical Fertilizer Plant is a chemical complex capable of turning out many varieties of industrial chemicals. Since last year, this plant has undertaken to revise its regulations and systems and strengthen its management, achieving certain results. But, some workshops and workers' groups have shown some setbacks. Why is it that some regulations and systems cannot be implemented? The leading members of the Party committee of the plant went deep into the workshops and workers' groups to make investigation and study.

The urea workshop of this plant set up a system governing positions and responsibilities last year. At that time, some cadres thought that setting up regulations and systems meant "drawing up some documents" only, so that they did not put their stand on the plane of raising the line consciousness of the workers and staff members. As a result, the systems were enforced superficially. Some workers and staff members did not act in accordance with these systems, so that the up-to-standard rate of products was very low. Later, the leaders of this workshop tightly grasped study and revolutionary mass criticism, making the broad masses of workers raise their line consciousness. On this basis, they went further to enforce strictly the system governing positions and responsibilities and to set up operational specifications. In the second quarter of last year, the rate of up-to-standard urea arose by a big margin.

This fact taught the Party committee of the plant an impressive lesson. The Party committee members came to understand that: Enterprise management is basically a problem of what line is carried out. Only by reading and studying conscientiously, arming ourselves with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and clearly distinguishing between the lines can we basically raise the workers' and staff members' consciousness of the line struggle and make them strengthen enterprise management consciously. For this reason, they regarded reading and study and carrying out revolutionary mass criticism as

a major link in making a success of enterprise management and applied revolutionary doctrines in guiding the practice of struggle-criticism-transformation.

The Party committee of the plant first held a cadres' reading class for cadres at and above the level of secretary of Party branch of a workshop and organized them to study conscientiously Lenin's "The State and Revolution," Engel's "On Authority" and Chairman Mao's "On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," and helped them understand the importance of strengthening enterprise management. They also went deep into the workshops to get together with the workers to read works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and to apply consciously the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in analyzing and criticizing the revisionist fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and eliminating their pernicious influence.

In the gas-making workshop of this plant, as a result of interference by the ultra-"Left" ideas, the systems were once carried out loosely and more accidents occurred, hindering the production of synthetic ammonia. In the course of strengthening enterprise management, the Party branch of this workshop organized all to read and study and to uncover and criticize penetratingly the pernicious influence of such fallacies as "systems are useless" in this workshop. On the basis of study and criticism, they analyzed and studied the regulations and systems of the past one by one and, standing at the high plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and developing the socialist economy, revised and drew up a series of regulations and systems. The broad masses consciously observed these systems. As a result, production of this workshop arose quickly, insuring the supply of gas needed in producing synthetic ammonia.

While strengthening enterprise management and revising various regulations and systems, this plant organized the cadres and the workers to study Chairman Mao's teaching "A system must be beneficial to the masses" and to pay attention to making the systems helpful in arousing the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm. While drawing up the system governing positions and responsibilities, it not only laid down that workers must strictly stick to their positions and do their jobs well, but also advocated socialist coordination between different positions and encouraged the workers to be "capable of doing many jobs while being versed in one."

In drawing up the operational regulations, it not only demanded that the workers must strictly carry out the established operational regulations and technological specifications, but also vigorously encouraged the masses of the workers to carry out activities of technical innovations in an organized way and under a good leadership, to innovate actively the backward technological procedures and operational methods and to promote continuous development of production.

In order to improve the quality of products, the workers of the "404" branch of this plant vigorously carried out technical innovation while strictly carrying out various systems governing operational procedures and

examination of products. All rationalized proposals were promptly tested and popularized under the unified leadership of the workshop, provided they would help improve the quality of products.

After the regulations and systems were set up, the Party committee continued to educate the workers and staff members in the line and raised their consciousness in carrying out the regulations and systems. In view of the fact that some workers and staff members mistook that doing everything in accordance with the systems meant "slavishness," the Party committee of the nitrogenous fertilizer branch of this plant organized all to study the relevant doctrines in Lenin's "The State and Revolution" and to study Chairman Mao's teachings on democratic centralism, making them understand that: Regulations and systems founded on democratic centralism precisely reflect the Party's leadership of the revolutionary interests of the proletariat. They are essentially different from "slavishness" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and from blind obedience without paying attention to the line and distinguishing between the right and the wrong. After righting the relationship between democracy and centralism and between freedom and discipline, they greatly raised their consciousness in carrying out and observing the revolutionary regulations and systems.

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HONG KONG AND MACAU

Hongkong and Macau Regional Table Tennis Delegations Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1972)

a regional hongkong table tennis delegation with yue yun hing as leader and sih su cho as deputy leader and a regional macao table tennis delegation led by leong tet chi arrived here by plane this evening to take part in the first asian table tennis championships.

they were welcomed at the airport by kuo tung-chun, vice-chairman of the championship organizing committee, and ta chung, a leading member of an organization.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATIONS

Northwest China Province Builds Hydro-Electric Stations

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 28, 1972)

kansu province in northwest china has set up 416 small rural hydro-electric stations with a total capacity of over 20,000 kilowatts. that capacity is four times the figure for 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the building of the small projects went through a struggle between the two lines. the people relied on their communes and made mass efforts to build small power stations in 1958. the number of such stations had grown to 200 by 1962, with a total capacity of 5,700 kilowatts. however, due to interference by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, which discouraged mass efforts and small-scale industry, the number of small rural power stations fell to 110 on the eve of the cultural revolution.

a spirit of hard work and self-reliance was brought into play in building the small projects. peasants and herdsmen in hsiaho county by their own efforts put up 14 small hydro-electric stations in addition to five pumping stations which bring water to some 130 hectares of land. before putting up its small power stations, the hsihua commune in huating county

set up kilns to make bricks, tiles and lime to raise needed funds for the projects. ninety per cent of the investment for its 13 power stations came from its accumulation funds. after several years of hard work, the commune installed generators with a total capacity of 332 kilowatts and put up some 35 kilometres of power transmission lines, using locally available materials and applying both indigenous and modern methods. practically all the production brigades now have electricity.

the small power stations have promoted agriculture and local industry. many of them supply power for irrigation and drainage. the three electric pumping stations built self-reliantly by a production brigade brought water to 26 hectares of dry land, enabling them to change from single to double cropping. as a result, grain yield shot up from 0.75 to six tons per hectare. many small power stations serve to operate machinery for threshing, fodder crushing, flour grinding , rice milling, cotton fluffing, oil pressing and other processing.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Tientsin Produces Medical Apparatus for Countryside

(NCNA-English Tientsin Aug. 28, 1972)

the medical apparatus industry in tientsin, one of china's old industrial bases, is gearing a considerable part of its production to rural needs. its products are welcomed by the peasants and medical workers.

the products made in the past few years include air anaesthesia apparatus, transistorized acupuncture anaesthetic apparatus, portable x-ray apparatus with a small generating set, pumping respirators, instruments for measuring blood pressure and pedalled suction apparatus.. they are small, light, simple in structure and of good quality.

after several months of hard work and repeated experiments the workers of the hungchi medical apparatus plant trial-produced a new-type of air anaesthesia apparatus that uses ether and fluothane. the latter anaesthetic takes effect quickly and enables the patient to come to promptly after an operation with little after-effect. the apparatus has stable properties and is convenient for medical workers to carry when

they tour the countryside. the tientsin orthopedic apparatus plant has substituted plastics for steel in making some parts of 17 orthopedic instruments. this saves time and material in production, and reduces the cost and weight of the apparatus.

the hungchi medical apparatus plant has made three major improvements on its pedalled suction apparatus in accordance with opinions collected from medical workers in remote mountain and pastoral areas. the apparatus now can suck pus, blood or phlegm, or be used to induce abortion. its weight has been reduced from some 20 kilograms to 1.5 kilograms and its price from 200 yuan to 60 yuan. output is 18 times that before the cultural revolution.

tientsin decided to make more and better medical apparatus for the countryside during the cultural revolution in response to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". the departments concerned organized a group of cadres, workers and technicians to investigate rural medical and health conditions in chinghai and shensi provinces and the inner mongolian autonomous region, and canvass the opinions of the peasants and medical workers. the group was impressed by the rapid increase of county hospitals and commune clinics and their growing need for medical apparatus.

tientsin now has 50 medical apparatus plants turning out more than 300 varieties of products. almost all of them were established after liberation to keep pace with the rapid progress of medical and health work. the varieties of medical apparatus rose to 240 in 1955. apart from producing for the countryside, tientsin's medical apparatus industry is turning out intricate equipment for city hospitals.

WHEAT GROWTH

Marxist Philosophy Guides Central China Production Brigade in Probing Law of Wheat Growth

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1972)

liu ying-hsiang, a peasant-turned wheat specialist and nationally known labour hero, described in a "people's daily" article how his production brigade has applied the marxist viewpoint of "practice is primary" in probing the law of wheat growth. he is secretary of the party branch of the yuehtan brigade of yenshih county in central china's honan province. excerpts from the article follow:

marxism holds that objective things are cognizable and the laws of their movement can be grasped. if you want knowledge, you must take part in changing reality. it was through repeated practice that our production brigade came to know how to check the excessive growth of wheat seedlings and the lodging of wheat plants.

at the outset, we only knew that weak seedlings would result in lower output and were not aware of the danger involved in their excessive growth. we even regarded that as a sign of the crop doing well. but the wheat lodged and we got a poor harvest. we tried to prevent lodging by thinning the seedlings and building frameworks to prop them up, but failed. later, we found that the roadside wheat plants often trodden on by passers-by were much sturdier when they ripened. this gave us food for thought. the main cause of lodging was the excessive growth of seedlings. the stalks were tall and slender because the jointing started too early. an idea struck us: can we prevent lodging by means of treading on the seedlings?

once, when the wheat renewed green growth and started jointing, we trod on a plot of wheat. the plants shot up again a few days later. they were one inch shorter than other wheat plants, but their stalks were sturdier and their ears heavier when the crop ripened. we used two more plots for experiment. we pressed the crop on one plot with a harrow whose teeth were taken off to check its overgrowth. the stalks on that plot were firm and strong and bore big ears, with the rate of effective tillering 17.5 per cent higher than that on the other plot. we thus found a way to check excessive growth and reduce the danger of lodging.

but excessive growth occurred in some cases after jointing. could we find a way to check it and prevent lodging after jointing? chairman mao teaches: "in social practice, the process of coming into being, developing and passing away is infinite, and so is the process of coming into being, developing and passing away in human knowledge." we joined the scientists in evolving a method of deep cultivation to cut away a part of the root system. this

reduced the plants' ability to assimilate nutrients and water. we have effectively checked excessive growth with this method over the past two years.

this made us understand that repeated investigation and practice in accordance with the viewpoint "practice is primary" will enable us to find an answer to any unknown thing in the natural world.

the laws of things exist objectively. only through practice can we recognize, grasp and apply them to transform the world. the eight-point charter for agriculture, put forward by chairman mao, covers soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management. it sums up experience in farm production and reveals the objective law governing agriculture. output rises in case the charter is followed: otherwise, it decreases. take close planting in wheat growing. we once used the 7-inch-row seeder and sowed only some 60 kilograms of seed to the hectare. a thin stand resulted and we reaped only 750 kilograms per hectare. later we practised closing planting by using the 5-inch-row seeder and sowed some 112 kilograms to the hectare. as this generally complied with the objective law concerned, we reaped 15 to 20 per cent more. this success turned our head and we got the one-sided idea that the closer the planting was, the better. we used the 3-inch-row seeder and sowed some 300 kilograms of seed to the hectare. the crop suffered serious lodging following the jointing stage and this caused a drastic cut in output. drawing on our positive and negative experiences, we gained a deeper understanding of this teaching of chairman mao's: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." we should have a strictly scientific approach in what we do. we cannot do well unless we grasp the law concerned through practice.

the people grasp the laws of things through "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge" rather than a single process of practice. take rational close planting. at first, we felt we could do it well only by determining the proper amount of seed to be sown and the proper space between rows. we realized from practice that close planting is closely related with the quality of land preparation and of the seed sown, the timing and depth of sowing, and field management. to raise output, it is necessary to pay attention to all these things. we came to understand that all the points in the eight-point charter for agriculture are inter-related and mutually dependent. only by practising all the eight points can we get high and stable yields. we gradually deepened our understanding of the law of wheat growth and acquired the initiative in getting high wheat output through long practice in production.

TEA GROWING

Thriving Tea Growing Brigade in East China

(NCNA-English Hofei, Aug. 29, 1972)

a mountain village in east china's anhwei province has reaped good harvests of the famous keemun black tea for eight years running. grain output has also increased.

total tea output last year was more than treble the 1964 figure. grain yield reached 8.5 tons per hectare, despite a severe drought.

nestled in the mountains of southern anhwei, the village of pingli production brigade in chimen county is now a scene of prosperity with neatly terraced tea gardens and new tile-roofed brick houses. before liberation, 92 per cent of the land belonged to the landlords and rich peasants, and tea yield declined steadily.

pingli village, favoured by a warm climate with adequate rainfall, is suitable for tea growing. after liberation, the villagers took the road of socialist collectivization and expanded tea and grain production. in 1964, in response to chairman mao's call, they launched a mass campaign to learn from tachai, pace-setter in china's agriculture. in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, they went all out to improve farming conditions so that tea and grain output, once affected by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, continued to rise.

most of the brigade's tea gardens were up to a century old, giving pitiably low yields. the brigade members began to rejuvenate the aged gardens in 1964. output in 1971 surpassed 750 kilograms per hectare. some six hectares of the aged gardens, scattered in a ravine, used to give only about 200 kilograms per hectare a year for lack of sunshine. the brigade removed the heavy growths of weeds and part of the hill that had kept sunshine off the crop, and used the weeds mowed down as manure. this plus improved farming methods helped raise output.

meanwhile, efforts were made to open up new gardens. in the winter of 1968, more than 200 men and women led by a member of the brigade party branch pitched in to reclaim land on a craggy mountain. in more than two months of hard work in the piercing cold, they built more than five hectares of terraced gardens protected by stone embankments, and planted them to seedlings the following spring.

the brigade has opened up some 13 hectares of tea gardens in the last few years, an increase of 40 per cent in tea-growing acreage. picking began this spring on a fifth of the newly cultivated area.

the brigade has less than one-twentieth of a hectare of crop land per head, the land used to be poor, with little irrigation facilities. per-hectare yield ranged from three to 3.75 tons.

over the past few years, the brigade has turned gullied land strewn with stones into terraced fields and improved soil. it has also built ponds, dams, ditches and a reservoir with a storage capacity of 40,000 cubic metres. this has greatly enlarged the brigade's double-cropping acreage.

the brigade formerly depended on the state for one-third of the grain it needed. it is now more than self-sufficient in grain. the expanding collective economy has markedly improved the living standard of its members.

AGRO-TECHNICIANS

Central China Production Brigade Trains Agro-Technicians

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 29, 1972)

yuehtan production brigade in central china's honan province has trained 300 agro-technicians from among its 1,000 adult commune members. the brigade is known in china for its achievements in scientific farming.

these technicians have theoretical knowledge and rich experience. they work in the fields like other commune members and play an important role in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line as well as in technical matters. seventy per cent of the brigade and team cadres have been elected from among them. the brigade party branch secretary liu ying-hsiang is a model peasant and noted wheat grower.

since 1965, the brigade's annual wheat yield per hectare has exceeded 4.5 tons. total grain yield per hectare reached 9 tons last year.

the brigade has in the past decade or more evolved five fine wheat strains and obtained many others by rejuvenation or introduction from outside. it has provided 500 tons of fine seed to other areas.

a book on wheat growing, written collectively by yuehtan's technicians, has won popularity far and wide.

situated in the middle reaches of the yellow river, the village used to suffer from heavy winds, sandstorms

and drought. wheat yield per hectare was only 0.75 tons shortly after liberation.

in the past decade, the brigade party branch led the peasants in damming rivers, improving soil and checking shifting sand. they farmed scientifically in accordance with the eight-point charter for agriculture formulated by chairman mao, namely, soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management. output rose yearly. the highest wheat yield, harvested on experimental plots, exceeded 7.5 tons per hectare.

needs for agro-technicians grew in the course of this advance. a spare-time agro-technical school was started by the brigade in 1959, using 6.6 hectares of experimental plots and other cropland as the main classrooms. it enrols poor and lower-middle peasants and emphasizes the integration of theory with practice. the students study chairman mao's works and agricultural science and carry out scientific experiments. after a few months to two years of study, they return to their production teams.

the teachers are brigade cadres, experienced peasants and technicians. the lessons are closely related to what the brigade grows and embody the advanced experience of the locality and other areas.

lessons are often given in the fields. the students apply what they have learned to production and take the problems in production back to the school, to be solved by the teachers and students together through scientific experiments. the school is welcomed by the peasants.

practical problems in production are also the subjects for yuehtan's agro-technicians in scientific research. when yield reached 3 tons per hectare, wheat plants tended to lodge. this was remedied by shifting over to a short-stalked strain. but lodging occurred again when yield rose to 4.5 tons per hectare. the agro-technicians studied every stage of the plant growth and, after repeated experiments, prevented lodging by rolling the over wintering wheat before it resumes green growth and conserving appropriate contents of moisture and fertility in the soil. yield continued to rise.

the brigade conscientiously exchanges experience with other places to benefit both. since 1965 it has trained some 700 technicians from other areas, who upon their return have helped boost yield by modifying what they had learned to suit their local conditions. at the same time, the brigade has sent its own people to over 80 counties in six provinces to help.

WATER CONSERVANCY

New Reservoir in Tienshan Mountain Valley, Northwest China

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 29, 1972)

a new reservoir capable of irrigating 6,700 hectares of farmland has been completed in hungshan valley on the northern slope of the tienshan mountains. it was built in eight months by the people of uighur, kazakh and hui nationalities in hutupi county of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

this summer, the project stood two flood attacks and ensured a good grain harvest.

hutupi county has abundant water resources. two rivers run across it. but 70 per cent of the flow is concentrated in early spring and late summer, and when grain crops are in dead need of water it is reduced to a trickle. formerly the people there had to fight flood and drought alternately every year. in 1958, inspired by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", they proposed to build a reservoir to control flood and irrigate farmland. but, influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, some people on the former county party committee disagreed for "lack of funds and technicians". they figured that the project would need 17 million yuan.

the new county party committee set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution decided otherwise. the hungshan project started in march last year. the people enthusiastically joined the work. their many suggestions improved the design and accelerated the pace of construction. the reservoir cost only a few hundred thousand yuan.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ATT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Wang Meng Gives Banquet for Leaders of Table Tennis Delegations from Asian Countries and Regions

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1972)

wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, gave a banquet here around noon today in honour of the leaders of the table tennis delegations already in peking from asian countries and regions. they are here to attend the forthcoming first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union.

attending were thuji yonten, leader of the delegation of sports organization of bhutan; u po hto, leader of the burmese table tennis delegation; van piny, leader of the cambodian table tennis delegation; bae myong gyu, leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea; kim in ok, leader of the d. p. r. k. table tennis delegation; amir amin, leader of the iranian table tennis delegation; hisao kido, leader of the delegation of the japan table tennis association; moubarik hamad al-rashed, leader of the kuwait table tennis delegation; thonglay khommasith, leader of the table tennis delegation of laos (laotian patriotic front); nara shumsher, leader of the nepalese table tennis delegation; rabie hafez el turk, secretary of the palestine table tennis association; tan sock kern, leader of the singapore table tennis delegation; edward thangarajah, leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of sri lanka; and chumpol lohachala, leader of the thai table tennis delegation.

present were yu pu-hsueh, chairman of the championship organizing committee, and kuo tung-chun, sung chung and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the committee; hsu yin-sheng, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation; and leading members of chinese organizations concerned liu feng, wang to, ta chung, chu tse, wang yu-kun and ho chen-liang.

the atmosphere at the banquet was warm and amiable. friendship was the key topic of the conversations among friends from various lands. they clinked glasses with each other and proposed toasts to the growing friendship among the people and sportsmen of asian countries. they wished the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union every success.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Tennis and Badminton Friendship Delegation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 28, 1972)

the burmese tennis and badminton friendship delegation concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the yunnan branches of the all-china sports federation and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and tennis and badminton coaches and players in yunnan province.

the delegation arrived in kunming on august 24 from wuhan via changsha. the yunnan branch of the all-china sports federation held welcoming ceremonies in honour of the burmese tennis and badminton teams on august 26 and 27 respectively. friendly matches were played between the guests teams and the yunnan provincial teams.

attending the ceremonies were liu ming-hui, vice-chairman, and chu kang, standing committee member, of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, and li wei, vice-chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee. they met and had a friendly conversation with aye pe, leader, and u khin maung thaung, deputy leader, of the visiting delegation.

during their stay in kunming the burmese guests saw a performance of songs and dances of yunnan's minority nationalities, toured scenic spots and visited a botanical garden.

the yunnan tennis and badminton associations gave a banquet yesterday evening to congratulate the delegation on its successful visit to china. hosts and guests toasted the constand growth of the friendship between the people, and sportsmen of china and burma.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Penn Nouth Joins People's Commune in Apple Picking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and other distinguished cambodian guests joined members of the china-cambodia friendship people's commune here in picking apples this morning.

the distinguished cambodian guests shared the joy of the peasants in reaping a good harvest on the outskirts of the capital. the fruit orchard was permeated with a jubilant atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and cambodia.

samdech penn nouth and the other guests arrived at the commune in the company of ting kuo-yu, standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. lu yi, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, extended a warm welcome to the guests on behalf of the commune members.

samdech and madame penn nouth and other cambodian guests had helped with pruning the trees and other work earlier last spring. now the trees are laden with fruit and the guests and peasants plucked the apples happily. lu yi told the guests the commune's fruit output this year was three times that of last year and thanked them for their support and encouragement. samdech penn nouth said: "we are glad to do physical labour here and see how you have followed chairman mao's teaching and made good progress in agriculture." he wished the commune peasants new and still greater success.

at the end of their work, the chinese and cambodian comrades-in-arms sang in chorus "long live people's china, long live chairman mao exclamation" and "remembrance of china", which are composed by samdech norodom sihanouk, and "people of the world are sure to win", and other chinese and cambodian songs. when the distinguished guests bade farewell, the commune revolutionary committee presented fruit to samdech penn nouth and asked him to forward gifts of fruit for samdech and madame sihanouk and other cambodian guests.

also taking part in the labour were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol, keat chhon and thiounn prasith; mme. sarin chhak, duong sam ol and keat chhon;

prince norodom yuvaneath, madame kou roun and madame ang kim khoan; members of the national united front and officials of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

also taking part were chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chou Hua-min and Li Chuan Meet Canadian Provincial Observers Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1972)

chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met with all members of the canadian provincial observers delegation this afternoon. they had a friendly conversation.

li chuan gave a banquet in honour of the canadian friends in the evening.

attending the meeting or banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned wu fan-wu, tuan shao-ming and tung chao.

present at the banquet were canadian ambassador to china r.e. collins and mrs. collins; director-general l.j. rodger and deputy director-general gordon j. stringer of the canadian trade exposition group; and r.g. godson, commercial counsellor of the canadian embassy in peking.

Vice Chairman Soong Ching Ling Meets and Fetes Canadian Professor and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1972)

soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, this afternoon met professor paul t.k. lin, director of the centre for east asian studies, mcgill university, canada, and his wife and son. she gave a dinner for them.

present on the occasion were tang ming-chao, ma hai-teh (george hatem), rewi alley and chang hsi-hsien.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Teng Ying-chao and Liao Cheng-chih Meet Professor Paul T.K. Lin and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1972)

comrades chou en-lai, kuo mo-jo, teng ying-chao and liao cheng-chih this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with professor paul t.k. lin, director of the centre for east asian studies, mcgill university, canada, and his wife and son.

present were chang wen-chin, fang hsiao, ching pu-chun, pu chao-min and sung kuei-yu.

FOREIGN SPORTS DELEGATIONS

Sports Delegations from Bhutan, Burma and Sri Lanka Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1972)

a delegation of sports organization of bhutan led by thuji yonten, member of the executive committee of the national sports association, a burmese table tennis delegation led by u po hlo, president of the burmese table tennis association, and a delegation of the sri lanka table tennis association with edward thangarajah, secretary general of the association, as its leader, and charles daniel, vice-president of the association, as its deputy leader, arrived here by the same plane today.

the delegation of sports organization of bhutan is to attend the first congress of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.). the burmese table tennis delegation and the delegation of the sri lanka table tennis association are to participate in the first asian table tennis championships and attend the first congress of the a.t.t.u.

present at the airport to warmly welcome them were li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships; chiu chung-hui, deputy leader of the chinese table tennis delegation; chin chien-ping and wang yu-kun, leading members of chinese organizations concerned; and scores of youngsters with bouquets in their hands.

also present were rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association, and krin lean and ngo pin, representatives of the cambodian table tennis federation.

present were also u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china, and his wife.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Junior Football Team Back from Japan

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 28, 1972)

the shanghai junior football team led by chang chen-ya, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation, returned here by air this afternoon from a friendly visit to japan.

the team was met at the airport by chou chun-lin, vice-chairman, and feng kuo-chu, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation and the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including tsai chun-fan, chao chih-ching and yuan tung-lin.

Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation and Visiting Group of Japan TT Association Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 29, 1972)

the japanese junior table tennis delegation and the visiting group of the japan table tennis association, both headed by atsushi goto, wound up their friendly visit to china and left here by train today for home.

deputy leader of the japanese junior t. t. delegation was takashi nomura and adviser was masao shimizu. deputy leader of the visiting group of the japan t. t. association was nobutaro isaka.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and table tennis players.

the japanese guests arrived here on august 27. the kwangtung provincial table tennis association gave a banquet in their honour that evening.

the japanese junior table tennis team had friendly matches with the chinese national junior table tennis team and the kwangtung provincial table tennis team yesterday evening. lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, pai ping, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned watched the matches, and met atsushi goto, takashi nomura, masao shimizu, and nobutaro isaka, and all members of the visiting group and players of both sides.

during their stay here, the japanese friends visited a rural people's commune and were given a hearty welcome.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Basketball Team Welcomed at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the peking workers' indoor stadium here this evening to welcome the visiting malian national men's basketball team. the ceremony was followed by a friendly match between chinese and malian teams.

attending the ceremony and watching the match were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of organizations concerned chao cheng-nung, ho kung-kai, hsing jen-hsien, hu li-peng, mou tso-yun and wei ming.

before the ceremony started, wang meng and ho ying met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with ibrahima kouyate, leader of the malian national men's basketball team, and other malian guests.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo and embassy officials attended the ceremony and watched the match.

the peking workers' indoor stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and mali. the national flags of both countries hung above the rostrum. slogans of welcome were strung in the hall. players of both teams marched into the arena amid loud applause. the band struck up the national anthems of mali and china. the two teams exchanged pennants and souvenirs.

the guest team drew repeated applause from the 15,000 spectators for its fast speed and agility. the match ended 110:87 in favour of the home team.

after the match, wang meng, ho ying, assane guindo and ibrahim kouyate went down from the rostrum to the playing court and shook hands with the players of both teams. they were photographed together.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1972)

victor reyes, vice-president of the mexican association for friendship with people's china, and his wife left peking for home by air today via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yueh tai-heng, lin chen, wang chien, chin shu, tu wei, chu yu and chu kun.

during their stay in china, victor reyes and his wife visited kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, shenyang and talien.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1972)

a table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by its deputy leader tran van tri arrived here by air this afternoon to participate in the first asian table tennis championships.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the championship organizing committee, hsu yin-sheng, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation, and leading members of chinese organization wang to and li feng-lou.

on hand were also bae myong gyu, deputy president of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.) and leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; thonglay khommasith, leader of laos (laotian patriotic front) table tennis delegation; and krin lean, deputy leader of the cambodian table tennis delegation; as well as tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and tran thanh, third secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Arrives in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 28, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, arrived here this morning by special plane for a friendly visit to pakistan at the invitation of the pakistan government.

he was warmly welcomed at the airport by hayat mohammad sherpao, minister for fuel, power and natural resources, iftikhar ali, secretary of the foreign ministry, m.a. jaffery, director general, and ali arshad, chief of protocol, of the foreign ministry.

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi, accompanying the chinese vice-minister, arrived here by the same plane.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Men's Basketball Team Ends Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 28, 1972)

the romanian national men's basketball team led by popa iovita wound up its friendly visit to shanghai and left for peking by air today.

the romanian guests arrived here from nanking on august 26. the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in the evening to warmly welcome them. present at the banquet were wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. tsai chun-fan, a leading member of the municipal physical culture and sports commission, and popa iovita proposed toasts to the growing friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of china and romania.

the municipal physical culture and sports commission held a welcoming ceremony yesterday evening in the chiangwan indoor stadium. the ceremony was followed by a friendly match between the romanian team and the shanghai municipal team. the guest team won 76:66. wang hsiu-chen and chen shih-fa attended the ceremony and watched the match and were photographed with the players of both sides.

during their stay here, the romanian friends visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and other places of interest. they were given a warm welcome.

the romanian national men's basketball team was welcomed and seen off at shanghai airport by leading members of organizations concerned and basketball coaches and players.

Comrade Ceausescu Receives Chinese PLA Vacationists

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 29, 1972)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, received the vacationists' group of officers of the chinese people's liberation army and had a cordial and friendly talk with them at the building of the party central committee yesterday afternoon.

the head of the group is sun chi-hsien, deputy commander of the p.l.a. tsinan units, and deputy head is liu yao-tsung, political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison.

present on the occasion were army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of the armed forces, ion dinca, secretary of the r.c.p. central committee, colonel general gheorghe ion, first vice-minister of the armed forces and chief of the general staff and colonel general ion coman, vice-minister of the armed forces and secretary of the higher political council of the armed forces.

wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and li yung-chih, deputy military attache, of the chinese embassy in romania were also present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian Navy Searches Intruding US Fishing Vessels

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1972)

the ecuadorian navy has sent out torpedos and patrol ships in the past few days to search for the u.s. fishing vessels illegally intruding into and operating within the country's 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, according to a quito report.

the ministry of natural resources had reported the discovery of u.s. fishing vessels on the waters off the galapagos islands, announced the general command of the ecuadorian navy on august 24, and the navy immediately sent out ships to make the search.

for several days running, ships of the ecuadorian navy were patrolling the waters near the galapagos islands.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Minister of External Affairs Leaves Peking for DRVN at Head of Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1972)

mohammed masmoudi, minister of external affairs of the republic of tunisia, and the government delegation he is leading wound up their friendly visit to china and left peking by air this morning on a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

peking airport today flew the national flags of the republic of tunisia and china.

the distinguished tunisian guests were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu, and leading members of departments concerned, including tsao ke-chiang, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, chou chueh, hsiang chien, wang chuan-pin, tan tung and chu chuan-hsien.

on hand were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and diplomatic envoys of some other countries to china.

CHINA AND UN

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Principle and Justice Upheld"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "principle and justice upheld". the editorial reads as follows:

the u.n. security council discussed on august 24 and 25 the application of "bangla desh" for membership in the united nations. with ulterior motives, the soviet government ganged up with the indian government in an attempt to compel the security council to immediately agree to "bangla desh"'s membership in the united nations under the circumstances when relevant u.n. resolutions have not been implemented. but at the resistance of a number of justice-upholding council members and the firm opposition of the chinese

representative, the soviet government failed to pull its scheme off.

why the soviet urgency in trying to drag "bangla desh" into the united nations? the purpose is to scrap the relevant resolutions adopted by the u.n. general assembly and security council last year and legalize the soviet aggression against the south asian sub-continent so as to further strengthen its control and expansion in the region.

it is known to all that after the armed aggression launched against pakistan by the indian government with soviet social-imperialist support last year, the u.n. general assembly and security council have adopted with overwhelming majority resolutions stipulating in explicit terms that every party concerned should withdraw all its troops to "its own territory", observe the geneva conventions of 1949, and release and repatriate prisoners of war. however, the soviet government has been instigating, behind the scenes, india and "bangla desh" to refuse implementing the relevant u.n. resolutions. up to now, india has not yet really withdrawn its troops and has detained more than 90,000 pakistan prisoners of war and civilians as "hostages" for blackmail against pakistan. the authorities of "bangla desh", too, did not agree to the release of these prisoners of war and civilians and have even insisted on the trial of the former. under the pretext of helping in the sweeping of mines, chittagong has been opened to the free entry first of indian and then of soviet naval forces. now, the soviet government has gone so far as to ignore the qualifications for membership stipulated in the u.n. charter and insisted on dragging "bangla desh", which refuses to implement the relevant u.n. resolutions, into the united nations. in its arrogant behaviour, the soviet government is trying to cast away the relevant u.n. resolutions which gave expression to the will of the great majority of the countries of the world, and to trample upon and sabotage at will the principles of the u.n. charter. this is another foul performance of soviet social-imperialism in pursuing its power politics.

what is more absurd is the allegation of the soviet revisionists that their unjustifiable action was taken to "promote" a solution of the south asian sub-continent question. in fact, the destruction of the peace in this region resulted from the very soviet social-imperialist support to the indian aggression. if it were not for the outside interference of the superpowers and if the u.n.

resolutions were seriously implemented by all parties concerned on the south asian sub-continent, the issues between the latter could be reasonably solved through consultations on an equal footing and the tension in the region relaxed. but the soviet government did exactly the opposite. on the one hand, it went all out to encourage the indian government to refuse implementing the relevant u.n. resolutions and, at the same time, instigated the "bangla desh" authorities to refuse meeting with pakistan leaders without conditions, trying in every way to obstruct and sabotage any genuine conciliation between india and pakistan and between pakistan and "bangla desh"; on the other hand, it insisted on dragging "bangla desh" into the united nations at once. this is a deliberate effort to aggravate the antagonism between the parties concerned on the south asian sub-continent and perpetuate hostility among the peoples in the region. to put it bluntly, the sinister design of the soviet government is to create further confusion so as to fish in troubled waters and go on expanding its sphere of influence on the south asian sub-continent and in the indian ocean. this once again shows that soviet social-imperialism is a ferocious enemy of the entire people of the south asian sub-continent.

in the circumstances, whether or not the security council should accept "bangla desh" into the united nations is an important matter of principle. in defence of the principles of the u.n. charter, the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and security council, which gave expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world, and the fundamental interests of the entire people on the south asian sub-continent, and proceeding from the wish to bring about a relaxation of the tension on the sub-continent, the chinese delegation has put forward a draft resolution at the security council, calling for postponing the consideration of the "bangla desh"'s application for u.n. membership, pending the genuine implementation of the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and security council and the equitable settlement of the issues between india and pakistan and between pakistan and "bangla desh". this proposal of china is reasonable and perfectly just. however, the soviet and indian representatives spared no efforts to obstruct and sabotage the chinese draft resolution and insisted on railroading through the security council a decision to admit "bangla desh" immediately. this is the height of arrogance exclamation to allow the sinister scheme of soviet social-imperialism to come to pass is tantamount to tolerating its wilful practice of hegemonism and to encouraging its aggression and expansion. it is the duty of china, as

a member of the united nations and a permanent member of the security council, to uphold principle and justice in the united nations. by categorically vetoing the draft resolution put forward by the soviet union, india and others, the chinese delegation was faithfully carrying out its sacred duty.

the soviet revisionists have frantically attacked the just stand of china, viciously vilifying her as a "super-superpower". this is ridiculous. you soviet revisionist worthies have committed all kinds of truculent acts in the world and have fully revealed your own ugly features as a superpower. the best portrayal of this is your intervention and aggression on the south asian sub-continent and your recent behaviour in the united nations. we vetoed your unreasonable draft resolution to oppose your acts of a superpower in manipulating the united nations at will. to tell you frankly, now that the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china have been restored in the united nations, we will resolutely stand with the countries and people of the third world and with all those loving peace and upholding justice to oppose power politics and hegemonism, break the manipulation and monopoly of the united nations by the superpowers, support just struggle of the peoples, safeguard the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries and defend world peace. your desire to commit evils without meeting resolute opposition from china is sheer day-dreaming.

the chinese people have always cherished friendly feelings towards all the peoples of the south asian sub-continent. we sincerely hope that the situation on the south asian sub-continent will be genuinely relaxed and that the parties concerned will settle their issues through consultations on an equal footing. we believe that as long as they free themselves from the superpowers' control and interference, strengthen their unity and rely on their own struggle, the peoples of the south asian sub-continent are bound to achieve one victory after another in their just cause.

Members of Chinese Delegation to UN Sea-Bed Committee Meeting Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1972)

members of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the meeting of the u.n. committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction returned here from geneva by air on august 26.

they include representatives shen wei-liang and hsia pu and deputy representatives pao kuang-tsung and chao lin.

they were met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including pi chi-lung, chou shao-tang, hsieh chung-feng, chin feng-chu and jen tzu-hsiang.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Regard Repudiate-Revisionism and Rectification As A Matter of Primacy To Be Grasped

- Conscientious study of Chairman Mao's series of important directives by members of Chengchow Textile Machine Manufacturing Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 30, 1972)

(Jen-min Jih-pao dispatch) By unremittingly raising their understanding of the importance of repudiation of revisionism and rectification, the Party committee of Chengchow Textile Machine Manufacturing Plant regards repudiation of revisionism and rectification as a matter of primacy to be grasped. They have adopted measures and strengthened leadership in a realistic manner, and lead the broad masses in deeply criticizing and repudiating the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i type, thus further raising the awareness of class struggle and line struggle.

In order to push forward the deepening of repudiate-revisionism and rectification, the Party committee of Chengchow Textile Machine Manufacturing Plant studies seriously Chairman Mao's series of important directives on repudiate-revisionism and rectification as well as the basic line of the Party with reference to the reality of class struggle and line struggle, and realizes that: Repudiate-revisionism and rectification is a matter of prime importance concerning the destiny of the state and the Party. The struggle with swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is one of the most serious and violent line struggles since the founding of our Party. The penetrating and thorough criticism of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type politically, ideologically and theoretically, with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon, is of utmost significance in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing a capitalist comeback. With the

raising of understanding, the Party committee has placed repudiate-revisionism and rectification in a position of primary importance, convened many meetings and made concrete arrangements. The principal leading members divide the work among themselves, concentrate on the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and set in motion various other work.

Chairman Mao has pointed out, "If there is initiative only among the broad masses but no strong initiative among the leading cadres in properly organizing the masses, then the initiative of the masses cannot last nor can it be correctly oriented and raised to a higher plane." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, the Party committee of Chengchow Textile Machine Manufacturing Plant pays attention to the training of a leadership hardcore and lets them play their parts in repudiate-revisionism and rectification. The Party committee holds study classes attended by leading members from various levels, who study seriously Chairman Mao's series of important directives since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Congress. By inteegrating reading and study with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, they display in an exhaustive way the heinous crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of attempting to usurp power and to change the policies of the Party as well as the socialist system. This raises their line awareness and ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and enables them to learn more clearly the real counter-revolutionary double-standard features of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Comrades in the metal casting, carpentry and implements workshops, by means of studying the teaching of great teacher Lenin "The victory of Marxism in the theoretical sphere obliges its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists--that is the way of historical dialecticism," as well as Chairman Mao's relevant directives, are able to understand that swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, like all other opportunists, always hold up the banner of supporting revolutionary leadership while opposing revolutionary leadership. They style themselves as "geniuses," set themselves up as paragons, and plot to usurp power, which exactly is a characteristic of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Those comrades who formerly thought that repudiation of revisionism had been "more or less accomplished," also gained an education from the mass criticism and repudiation. They realized that although swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type had taken the road of self-destruction, still class struggle and line struggle was by no means over, and the protractedness of class struggle determined the sustained nature of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. They indicated that they must, together with the revolutionary masses, study and criticize well, raise constantly their awareness of line struggle and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to seize the initiative in leading the repudiate-revisionism and rectification drive, the Party committee of Chengchow Textile Machine Manufacturing Plant integrates the making of universal call with giving individual guidance. Leading members have, with the No. 2 workshop as a test point,

taken the first step in acquiring experience for directing the whole works. At a conference of workers of the workshop, the secretary of the Party committee of the plant, carried out mobilization, talked about the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, and set the pace in criticizing and repudiating the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Other leading members who settled down in selected spots have also gone deep into the frontline of struggle to study and make criticism together with the masses, and by paying attention to investigation and summing up of experience, set in motion the in-depth development of repudiate-revisionism and rectification in the whole plant.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "A Party committee should keep a firm grasp on its central task and at the same time, it should unfold work around the central task in other fields." In accordance with this directive of Chairman Mao, the Party committee of Chengchow Textile Machine Manufacturing Plant correctly deals with the relations between work at the center and work in other fields, makes over-all arrangements and unified planning, and with repudiate-revisionism and rectification to provide the momentum, grasps production properly and pushes production forward. Recently, they called a special meeting of the Party committee, analyzed the situation in production, discovered 38 key links and weak links in production and studied concrete measures. Following that, the Party committee also called a conference of workers of the whole plant to discuss the situation, handed out assignments, set demands, and with mobilization carried out at every level, organized the workers to discuss plans and whipped up a new upsurge in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

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Train New Worker-Cadres with Both Virtue and Ability

- The holding of political and technical study classes by the Shanghai Textile Mill No. 12

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 30, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, August 29, 1972) Beginning from end of last year more than sixty new worker-cadres of the Shanghai Textile Mill No. 12 serving as section chiefs or in charge of leadership work in workshop production teams and production system of the mill, went in two separate groups to the political and technical study classes held for them by the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the mill, with each group being separated for about three months from production. They not only learned the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, but also learned more systematically such fundamental knowledge of textile technology and theory as well as production management and financial and material control. By means of the study, these new worker-cadres have been able to grow up rapidly in the direction of acquiring both virtue and ability.

Shanghai Textile Mill No. 12 is a large mill employing 6,000 workers. During the great proletarian cultural revolution a younger group of new worker-cadres rose to leading positions at various levels. In the past, most of them were familiar with conditions only in a single field, but now, as they must be in charge of the work of leading the production of a rotating shift, a workshop, a team or an office, they feel vocationally out of touch, and there is an urgent need for them to study more. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the mill have, in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive "We should train a large number of cadres from among the workers. They should have knowledge and ability, and not go for empty name, but do practical things," decided to hold political and technical study classes and organize study for them.

The mill has also engaged more than 40 of its own technicians and cadre specialists to serve as instructors in the study classes. These comrades have a high sense of revolutionary responsibility. They have been conscientiously preparing lectures, and after submitting them for examination to a three-in-one combination group organized by the various workshops, distributed them among the trainees. After the completion of each course, the trainees would, with reference to work reality, carry out discussion with the teachers and go together with them to the workshop for practice. By means of the study, the majority of the cadres have been able to master some basic theoretical knowledge of textile production, and acquired a more comprehensive understanding of the work under their care. Because of that, they have gradually reduced one-sidedness in work and strengthened their consciousness.

One day during the summer this year, the weather was particularly hot and humid. That night, it happened to be the turn of the B section of the No. 2 fine yarn workshop to take over the night-shift, and the workers had all arrived at the workshop and were making preparations to start the machines. At that moment Huang Li-hua, the section chief, discovered that

when the day-shift left work, due to carelessness of the inspection and repair crew, the doors of the workshop were left opened, and the temperature and humidity in the workshop were not normal. According to the technical and theoretical knowledge she had acquired, she knew that the abnormal temperature and humidity would increase breakage, and affect the quality of the fine yarn. She immediately ordered all to stop starting the machines and close all the doors of the workshop, and actively investigated with the ventilation crew the requirement of regulating the temperature and humidity. After that, she changed the normal practice of starting the machines over a large area simultaneously but had the machine started set by set and team by team, concentrated their forces on joining up the broken threads of each set of machine, enabled production that day to go on very steadily and guaranteed product quality.

Another time, a set of weaving machine belonging to the A section of a production team in the canvas workshop was having some mechanical trouble with the flying shuttle and the guided shuttle which resulted in the production of cloth of an inferior quality. After making proper arrangements for the handing over of the shift and other work, Ch'en Lan-chen, the section chief on duty, went to make careful observation by the side of this set of weaving machine. She applied in practice the knowledge acquired in the study class on how to prevent defects and eliminate obstructions in weaving machines, very quickly discovered the cause of trouble, immediately asked a repair worker to make repairs, and insured the normal operation of the machine.

Ting Feng-hsien, the deputy director of the No. 2 fine yarn workshop and leader of the production team, was formerly not very conversant with financial matters, costs and raw material control. After acquiring knowledge in these respects, she was able to further understand the significance of business accounting work. Upon returning to the workshop, she quickly set up and invigorated a quota system covering the consumption of various materials together with the workers which enabled the use of machinery and materials to be constantly lowered.

Many of the new worker-cadres, upon the conclusion of the political and technical study classes, continue to take part in the spare time political and technical study classes held by the mill, and keep improving their work ability. After becoming familiar with their jobs, the cadres of this mill have become more conscientious in implementing the various systems of control than in the past. For example, according to the regulations, the section chiefs on duty, in handing or taking over a shift must make a tour of the workshop together. In the past, some of the new cadres, because they could discover no problem during these tours, did not conscientiously observe the rule. Now, since they are familiar with operations, they can expertly examine the condition in the production cycle, the condition of the machines, the situation of reserves of semi-finished products and whether the spindles are in perfect working order, so that problems when discovered could be solved in time, and the system of making the tour is very conscientiously observed. Section chiefs on duty in various workshops also maintain the practice of analyzing the rejected cloth together with the workers and masses three times

a weak, to look together with them weak links in production, and to adopt positive measures so that the amount of rejected cloth could continue to be reduced.

Because of the setting of pace by cadres in the research into operational techniques and in improving leadership work over production, Shanghai Textile Mill No. 12 has in the first half of this year overfulfilled the target of the state in the production of cotton yarn and cloth, the various quality targets for cotton yarn, cotton thread and cotton cloth have all reached the best historical levels, and the consumption of cotton, electricity and materials was lower than in the corresponding period last year. More than 40 technical innovations have been realized at the same time, and the whole mill has scored outstanding achievements in fine quality, high yield and low consumption.

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LITERATURE

A Fighting Denunciation That Exposes and Repudiates the Trotskyites

- A reading of Lu Hsün's "Reply To the Trotskyites"

by

Hsüeh Lu (薛魯)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 27, 1972)

Lu Hsün's "Reply To the Trotskyites" was a fighting denunciation that exposed and repudiated the Trotskyites. It was also a fighting declaration of Lu Hsün's proletarian revolutionary stand and an important document in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Like their forebears, "the second generation Chinese disciples of the Trotskyites" were malicious enemies of the proletarian revolution. After the failure of the first great revolution of 1927, renegade Ch'en Tu-hsiu and his gang, firmly upholding Trotsky's reactionary stand, opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They advocated struggle by parliamentary means, by which they in effect abolished the Chinese revolution.

In 1929 this gang of Trotskyites formed a counter-revolutionary group, openly joined a Kuomintang Special Service organization, and engaged in counter-revolutionary propaganda, serving as an ignominious tool of imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries in their anti-Communist, anti-people enterprise.

After the "September 18" incident of 1931, these Trotskyite bandits, obeying an order from the Japanese aggressor "not to hinder the occupation of China by the Japanese Empire," secretly cooperated with the Japanese secret service and were paid by the Japanese invaders, carrying out secret activities and traitorous acts.

It was this gang of extremely vicious and villainous bandits who wrote a letter to Lu Hsün in the pseudonym of "Ch'en Chung-shan" on June 3, 1936, viciously attacking Chairman Mao's policy of an anti-Japanese national united front in an attempt to drive a wedge between Lu Hsün and the Party.

On June 9 Lu Hsün wrote a reply, which was simultaneously published in Literary Gazette (文学丛報) No. 4, July 1, 1936, and Realist Literature No. 1. In this open letter Lu Hsün wrathfully exposed the renegade behavior and traitorous nature of these Trotskyites, openly declaring his support for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and expressing his feeling of infinite respect for Chairman Mao and firm, unwavering proletarian stand.

In his "Reply To the Trotskyites," Lu Hsün, using the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism and with his acute political discernment, picked out

immediately two basic characteristics of the Trotskyites: their vicious abuse of the revolutionary leaders of the proletariat and making of their counter-revolutionary character under an ultra-"Leftist" appearance. Trading blow for blow, Lu Hsün hit out hard at them and ruthlessly exposed them. In their letter, the Trotskyite bandits reviled Stalin by calling him a "bureaucrat." Lu Hsün, citing the fact that Trotsky himself "used money provided by the enemy," pointed out that Trotsky had betrayed the revolution, fled to a foreign country, and become an ignoble renegade.

The slanderous attack on Stalin by the "second generation Chinese disciples of the Trotskyites" was not something original. Did renegade Trotsky of the Third International not revile Stalin by calling him a "tyrant"? The history of the proletarian revolution tells us that, in order to change the proletarian character of the Party, oppose the proletarian revolution, and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, the enemies of Marxism, particularly agents of the bourgeoisie who had infiltrated the proletarian Party, would always slander the revolutionary leaders of the proletariat with such malicious terms as "bureaucrat" and "dictator." Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, having completely inherited such a trick and even gone one step further, are now once again maliciously reviling the revolutionary leaders of the proletariat. This is determined by the essential nature of the reactionary class which they have in common. These facts have taught us from the negative side an important method of recognizing a Trotskyite. It was also by this means that Lu Hsün cut open the ugly soul of the Trotskyite bandits and traitors.

In their letter to Lu Hsün, the Trotskyite bandits even shamelessly praised themselves for the "contributions" they had made in the "study of revolutionary theory." They unabashedly claimed that they were "correct" and maliciously attacked Chairman Mao's policy of an anti-Japanese national united front.

Standing firmly by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Lu Hsün brought to light in the open letter the essence of their counter-revolutionary theory which they clothed in ultra-"Leftist" terms and opposed their criminal purpose of trying to sabotage the anti-Japanese national united front from the ultra-"Leftist" side. He wrathfully noted: "Your 'theory' is indeed higher by far than that of Mr. Mao Tse-tung and others. So much so that one may be said to be high up in the sky and the other is earth-bound. Being highly elevated is of course to be admired, but since this highly elevated thing is exactly what is welcomed by the Japanese aggressor, it cannot avoid falling from the sky and into the most unclean place on earth." This hit the Trotskyite bandits at a vital spot and proved fatal. Since their "theory" came from "the most unclean place," it naturally must "fall into the most unclean place on earth." The "Leftist" veil could not hide their ugly face.

While unmasking Trotsky, Lenin said, "Not all glittering things are necessarily gold. Trotsky's words are dazzling and eloquent, but they are utterly devoid of meaning." Once these Trotskyite bandits were stripped of their outer garment of "revolutionary theory," it was not hard to see clearly their counter-revolutionary essence. That was exactly the fact. While

they loudly shouted their "revolutionary" slogan, the Trotskyite bandits were selling out their own country and nation to the Japanese aggressor who paid them an allowance.

By comparing the words and actions of "the second generation Chinese disciples of the Trotskyites" of the thirties with the deeds of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of today, it is easy to see clearly the blood relationship between them. The swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type energetically trumpet their so-called "true socialism," but they play such ignoble tricks as fabricating lies, manufacturing rumor, and freely decrying other people, and do such counter-revolutionary acts as violating law and discipline, treating human lives as if they were grass, and conspiring to seize power. As Lu Hsün said, "Facts are completely impartial. They can utterly smash empty talk." The "true socialism" of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is completely fraudulent and designed to deceive. In reality it is social fascism. There is an important principle of Marxism-Leninism, and that is that in observing a man one must not see only what he says, but more important still, what he does. It was his use of struggle practice as a standard for measuring truth that Lu Hsün was able to see through the disguise of the Trotskyite bandits.

At the critical juncture of intensified Japanese imperialist aggression against China and deepening national crisis, Lu Hsün, upholding his "tenacious" fighting spirit, fearing not repression, refusing to be deceived, and daring to run against the trend, repelled the "Leftist" interference of the Trotskyites, opposed the Rightist sabotage of the "4 Scoundrels" headed by Chou Yang, and courageously defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He expressed resolute support for the platform and policy of the Party's anti-Japanese national united front personally formulated by Chairman Mao, and "unconditionally joined the front."

In the open letter Lu Hsün solemnly declared: "I feel honored to be called a comrade by those who, standing firmly on the ground, are practically and effectively fighting and shedding their blood for the existence of the Chinese people of today." What Lu Hsün called comrades and was proud of their company were Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and the Chinese Communist Party. These heroic words, coming from the heart of Lu Hsün, fully expressed his boundless love and respect for Chairman Mao and his resolve to carry out firmly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

The effort of the Trotskyite bandits to drive a wedge between Lu Hsün and the Party was entirely in vain. The "Reply To the Trotskyites" gave them a resounding slap in the face. At the time all periodicals controlled by Chou Yang and his gang refused to publish the open letter, but that was also in vain. The open letter has set a splendid example for us of exposure and criticism of Trotskyites. Its ideological brilliance will never be dimmed. It encourages us to wage a tireless struggle against Trotskyites and all false Marxists with increased firmness.

"Reply To the Trotskyites," like the numerous brilliant satirical essays of the last period of Lu Hsün, is a record of the struggle of a great revolutionary, thinker, and man of letters, and a crystallization of his thought. It glitters with Lu Hsün's thoroughly revolutionary spirit, his "tenacious" fighting spirit, and his fearless spirit of running against the tide. Lu Hsün will forever be a model for our emulation.

* * *

The Masses of People Are the Masters of History

- Notes on reading Lu Hsün's satirical essays

by

Li Chung (黎中)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 27, 1972)

Lu Hsün once said these famous words: "There is as yet no end of the fighting in sight, and the old tune will continue to be sung endlessly." These words sum up an important law of class struggle. Take for example the "genius theory of history." This "old tune" which the exploiting classes have sung for several thousand years is still being used by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type under the modified title of "heroes and slaves jointly make history." This old family of rumor-mongers, racking their mischief-making brains hard, insert "jointly" between "heroes" and "slaves" in an effort to deceive people with their seemingly "just" attitude. But in fact this exactly reveals their treachery and ignobleness. In his fighting life Lu Hsün repeatedly and ruthlessly criticized this "old tune," leaving us an invaluable spiritual legacy to help our fight today.

(1)

Instead of heroes and slaves "jointly" making history, it is slaves who make both history and heroes. This basic viewpoint of Marxism was astutely and profoundly expounded by Lu Hsün in his struggle against Hu Shih and the like several decades ago. At a time when the Chinese revolution was progressing rapidly and with vigor, Hu Shih and his like, turning a blind eye on the heroes being made in the fiery mass struggle, yelled loudly and dejectedly that China had no "genius." By blowing up such dust in the air, Hu Shih and his like essentially made it known that mass struggle could not produce heroes, that only when a "Heaven-endowed genius" arrived could "peace or disorder in the world" have something to depend on. This was a fraud which put history upside down.

Seeing through this dark conspiracy, the great revolutionist Lu Hsün clearly pointed out the relationship between a "genius" and "the masses." He said, "A genius is not a monster who comes into being and grows up spontaneously in a deep forest or in the wilderness. He is brought into being and brought up by the masses of people who are capable of producing geniuses. Therefore, if there were no masses, there would not be any genius." He also graphically compared geniuses to "flowers and trees" and the masses of people to "the soil," and said, "Without the soil, there would be no flowers and trees." Lu Hsün solemnly and righteously said in reply to the demons and evil spirits who tried to sell the idealist interpretation of history under a large variety of brands: "The world is made by ignorant people," so the masses of people were masters of history.

These dissertations of Lu Hsün that glitter with the light of materialism deeply reveal a great truth: It is the people who make history, and it is also the people who make heroes. This is to say that with regard to the question of the decisive force that pushes history forward, no single individual or several individuals can share honors with the masses. The so-called theory of "jointly making of history" put forward by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, which puts "heroes" on an equal footing with "slaves" insofar as the making of history is concerned, amounts to severance of the relations between "the soil" and "flowers and trees" and radical negation of "the soil" on which "flowers and trees" depend for their growth. In the final analysis, therefore, the theory of "jointly making of history" is merely a reproduction of the theory that "heroes make history." Their object is to resuscitate the already bankrupt reactionary viewpoint of "heroes make history," so as to make their dream of restoration of capitalism come true.

(2)

There is absolutely no class-transcending hero in the world. This is yet another basic viewpoint of the materialist interpretation of history. This was also profoundly expounded by Lu Hsün.

In 1936 Chang T'ai-yen, who became nationally famous in the era of the 1911 Revolution, departed from this world. After a memorial meeting held in his honor, someone commented that people were too neglectful of this well-known personage. Lu Hsün pointed out that the comment was wrong, because, "though he (Chang T'ai-yen) appeared at first as a revolutionist, he subsequently retreated into quietude as a scholar," and in the old times although "he went to the Presidential Palace holding in his hand a fan with a medal given him dangling from it and loudly reproaching Yuan Shih-k'ai for his ill intentions," he later "isolated himself from the times with a wall which he built with the help of others."

This tells us that bourgeois revolutionists can never really represent the will and wishes of the masses of people and make thorough revolution together with them. They will personally "build a wall" between themselves and the people. This is determined by their class nature, and they are driven to it by their class interests. As for the representatives of the reactionary classes, they are stumbling blocks in the path of progress of history and can never be called "heroes." Such characters were severely castigated by Lu Hsün.

Innumerable facts show that in a class society there is no class-transcending hero. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type desperately trumpet the idea that "heroes and slaves jointly make history," but they deliberately avoid mentioning the class to which these heroes belong. Their purpose is to extract the class nature of these heroes, so they may come out behind a smokescreen and pass for heroes of the proletariat, in order to realize their sinister plot of usurping the powers of the Party and the government.

(3)

Unlike the "heroes" of all exploiting classes, only the heroes of the masses of the people are true heroes in the history of mankind. However, these heroes do not come from the sky and out of nothing. They come from the people, represent the people, draw their strength from the people, and play their great role in history.

Lu Hsün once said that according to history, a true reformer "is only one of the masses" who "knows the heart of the masses very well," because "only then can he carry on the cause of the masses."

In his congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Party at the victorious conclusion of the Long March of the Red Army, Lu Hsün warmly praised the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao, saying, "On you rests the hope of China and mankind." Not long afterward, he again enthusiastically sang the praise of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, "who, with feet firmly planted on the ground, are shedding their blood and effectively struggling for the existence of the Chinese people of today."

These words of Lu Hsün show that heroes and leaders are produced in the class struggle of the masses of people, that they can never go beyond the bounds of the historical conditions of their time or be separated from the situation of struggle of their time. Fundamentally speaking, heroes and leaders can play an important role in history because they represent the interests and wishes of the people, because they reflect the objective demands of historical development, because they "shed their blood and struggle" for the masses and engage in sublimely difficult revolutionary practice. In short, the genesis and growth of heroes and leaders, as well as the role they play in history, is utterly inseparable from the people. Only by knowing the relationship between heroes and the masses of people in this way will it be possible to draw a materialist conclusion on the historical role of heroes. It is also in this way that we can fully confirm the undying achievements in history of heroes and leaders of the proletariat.

"The people, and the people alone, are the driving force that create world history." The wheels of the history of mankind are rolling forward in accordance with this Marxist law. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type will inevitably be crushed to a pulp under these giant wheels!

* * *

PRIMARY EDUCATION

How We Put Emphasis on Popularization of Rural 5-Year Education

by

Cultural and Educational Bureau of Chiaoho hsien,
Kirin Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 30, 1972)

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, relatively great progress was achieved in the educational enterprise of our hsien. Under the ten prevailing situation, we once ignored the necessary conditions for popularization of rural education and put forward too early the demand that junior middle school education be made available in every brigade and senior middle school education in every commune." In the whole hsien a number of middle schools and middle school classes were launched. In August last year, the hsien Party committee instructed us to pay attention to the orientation, the line and policy for the popularization of education. We organized forces for three penetrating investigations about popularization of rural education in the whole hsien in which many problems were unearthed.

In the past, we erroneously held that popularization of primary school education in our hsien had reached its peak. But in the investigation it was found that the number of school-age children admitted to school reached only 85 percent and the number of those who had completed 5-year education only 78 percent. Some areas achieved the goal of making higher middle education available in every commune but not primary school education in every village. In one-third of the 900-odd natural villages in the whole hsien, there were still no primary schools. Many children of poor and lower-middle peasants had no access to education in the neighborhood. Facts showed that our idea of "popularization at its peak" was a subjective conclusion incompatible with reality.

In the investigation, it was also found that with the mushrooming of middle schools and a resultant shortage of teachers, primary school teachers were transferred to middle schools. Thus the primary school teaching force was slashed. Those teachers transferred away also did not qualify right away as middle school teachers. With a large flow of public-run school teachers diverted toward middle schools, a serious shortage of primary school teachers resulted. Civilian-run schools had to be tapped as a source for replacements. This added to the burden on the poor and lower-middle peasants. Through investigation and study and analysis, we came further to understand that only by laying emphasis on the popularization of rural 5-year education could we satisfy the mass needs and really carry out Chairman Mao's educational line on a firm basis.

To solve this problem in a practical way, under the leadership of the hsien Party committee, we called a hsien-wide educational work conference.

We studied conditions for the development of the rural educational enterprise in the whole hsien and applied Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and the Center's relevant instructions in unifying everyone's awareness. Later, under the leadership of the hsien Party committee, we launched a study class of the responsible persons of brigade-level schools for two terms. Several conferences of commune-level education cadres were also called. The following four relationships were gradually clarified and handled relatively well:

(1) Relationship Between Popularization of 5-Year Education and Popularization of 7-Year Education

Some comrades at first had such an idea about the popularization of education as "the higher the better." A high standard was considered better than a low one. Some comrades also said that "since the masses ask for 7-year education, we should act accordingly." We felt this way of thinking mainly attributable to failure to see clearly the relations between "popularization" and "elevation." Everyone was led to study Chairman Mao's teachings, "Elevation must rest on some foundation" and "Elevation can only be sought on the foundation of the worker-peasant-soldier masses." A typical analysis was also made of the production teams in a mountainous area. Everyone came to realize that popularization of 5-year education and 7-year education was a task involving two stages. Only by first popularizing the 5-year system can we later popularize 7-year education. If we should seek the popularization of middle schools without the popularization of primary schools as a foundation, we shall be doing so without giving a thought to necessary conditions. To seek so-called elevation is then just to seek something out of thin air.

With awareness unified, we joined the comrades of communes and brigades in shifting the focus of the school-running effort onto the mountainous area and seeking the popularization of 5-year education in a practical way. Early this year, 78 primary school points were set up in the whole hsien. Except for newly established brigade, all school points were placed in mountainous and semi-mountainous areas. Concerning the development of middle schools, we made a point of checking whether an area had the necessary conditions. Where conditions existed for the establishment of junior middle schools and no such schools were set up, we helped in their establishment. Where conditions of existing middle schools fell far short of expectations and their regional distribution was irrational, a readjustment was made. The teachers thus released went to the reinforcement of the primary school teaching force. Thus not only was a guarantee obtained for primary schools but the quality of existing middle schools could be properly improved.

(2) Relationship Between Around-the-Corner Schooling and Rational Distribution

After we put forward the demand for a junior middle school for every brigade and a senior middle school for every commune, some brigades only 31 li away from the commune headquarters and those natural villages not more

than 8 li away in their remotest locations also set themselves the demand of "not getting out of the brigade for junior middle school education." Some brigades sought "senior middle school education for every brigade." When a readjustment of brigade-run middle schools was demanded with the development of senior middle classes given proper control, some comrades opined that this was against the principle of "schooling available in the neighborhood." We organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. It was realized that in deciding whether to run middle schools or not, a brigade could not just take into consideration "schooling provided in the neighborhood." The key lay in whether necessary conditions actually existed. If the necessary conditions were lacking, we could not run middle schools well and yet insisted on so doing, the goal of popularization of 7-year education then would still elude us. Thus "schooling provided in the neighborhood" actually means nothing.

With awareness unified, we broke down the walls separating brigades and adopted the method of joint operation where a brigade had difficulty in running middle schools on its own. Thus, teachers and school premises were put to use in a better way. This helped the proper operation of middle schools. For the senior middle schools (8th or 9th year) run by brigades, a readjustment was also made so that energies could be concentrated on the proper operation of commune-run higher middle schools.

(3) Relations Between Over-all Arrangements and A Guarantee for the Key Points

In the past, due to failure to distinguish between the important and the less important and between the urgent and the less urgent in the development of the educational enterprise of our hsien, there appeared some phenomena of running middle schools at the expense of primary schools. Drawing a lesson therefrom, we in our subsequent work not only laid the stress on putting things in their proper places but gave prominent attention to key points. We also guarded against another tendency toward the indiscriminate cutting down of middle schools and operation of primary schools. In the light of existing conditions such as manpower, financial and material resources, we gradually shifted the focus onto the popularization of rural 5-year education, and at the same time, handled properly the relations between main and general things.

For over one year, in conformity with the additional targets and demands imposed on public-run school teachers by the higher-ups, we successively trained in three terms a total of 450-odd teachers, 70 percent of them assigned to primary schools. The 80-odd graduates from universities and colleges were mostly assigned to the countryside.

In the procurement of funds for primary schools, apart from using state allocations for teachers' wages and special subsidies for civilian-run schools, we turned to local budgets for a rational appropriation after a study by the hsien Party committee, to supplement available funds.

Through unified distribution by the hsien bureau and rational use, we organizationally insured manpower, financial and material resources being first devoted to primary schools and prevented some communes from going their own ways in the use of manpower, financial and material resources. In the distribution of state allocations for civilian-run schools, we made a point of giving first consideration to mountainous areas and financially hard-up areas, so that they could also popularize primary school education with speed.

(4) Relations Between Needs and Possibilities

This problem found main expression in the formulation and implementation of plans. Obsessed with local needs, some comrades felt that the shortage of accountants, cashiers, and recorders urgently called for the operation of middle schools. Some others considered that with middle school students older in age, more advanced culturally and capable of working, a brigade could also count on middle schools for help. Thus, in formulating plans and operating schools, they often set too exacting demands and too big a "proportion," with a contradiction created between needs and possibilities. To tackle this blindness toward possibilities with only needs in mind, we joined everyone in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and seriously figuring out the number of teachers available and the burden brought to bear on commune members. Everyone was made to realize that in formulating plans and developing middle schools, we just could not rely on subjective imagination but must take into consideration the economic foundation and the burden that could be assumed by the masses. Under existing conditions, we still cannot be too ambitious by blindly setting up middle schools but must create the necessary conditions in a down-to-earth manner and get a proper grip on the popularization of 5-year education as a key point. Various communes handled correctly the relations between needs and possibilities and formulated practical and practicable 1973-1975 plans for the development of the educational enterprise. Thus, the hsien-wide effort in the popularization of education was built on a relatively solid basis.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Teach Han Nationality Cadres To Learn Modestly from Cadres of National Minorities

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 31, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Urumchi, August 30, 1972) Han nationality cadres in the CCP Hsinyüan Hsien Committee of Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region are modestly learning from cadres of the national minorities, strengthening solidarity among cadres of various nationalities and developing the excellent situation in the whole hsien.

There are seven nationalities in Hsinyüan hsien including the Kazakh, the Uighur, the Sibo, the Han and the Hui. Among the cadres of the hsien level about half are cadres of national minorities, among the cadres of the commune level, about two-thirds are minority nationalities cadres, and in the production brigades and teams, the overwhelming majority are cadres of the national minorities. Since the establishment of the CCP Hsinyüan Hsien Committee, it has in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "It is imperative to foster good relations between the Han people and the minority nationalities" regularly carried out education in national unity among the cadres of various nationalities, stressing in particular that the Han nationality cadres should learn from the minority nationalities cadres and let them play their parts to the full in revolution and production.

The majority of minority nationalities cadres of this hsien have come from a poor and lower-middle herdsman background. They have a profound proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao, and are diligent in study and active in work. Although the cultural standard of K'o-ma-erh-han, the deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee is rather low, still in studying the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, he delves diligently into study and asks questions of what he does not understand of people. Wherever he goes, he would always bring his books along, and even though work might be most busy, he still would eke out time for study, and he is making very good progress. His spirit of study has deeply educated the Han nationality cadres among the leading members of the hsien Party committee. Everybody is conscientiously learning from him, and because of that, an intense atmosphere for book reading has been formed in the hsien Party committee.

The minority nationalities cadres of the CCP Hsinyüan Hsien Committee are mostly local born, and have grown up locally. They know intimately every grass and tree as well as every hill and stream, and are also more conversant with the mentality, the work and the livelihood of the minority nationalities cadres and commune members of local communes and production brigades. The Han nationality cadres among the leading members of the hsien Party committee and the various communes and farms have also taken them for teachers and are voluntarily learning conditions and experience in work and livestock production from them.

One day, the secretary of the hsien Party committee learned from T'u-erh-hsün-pieh-k'o, a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, that some of the minority cadres, because of their inability to deal with the criticism of the masses, were reluctant to go to work in the pastoral region. They went over the work proposal together, immediately carried out education in ideology and political line on these cadres and helped them to handle correctly the criticism of the masses, to correct at once their shortcomings and to do work better for the Party and the people. Having raised their awareness, these cadres in great numbers requested to be sent to work on the pastoral front. Upon their arrival at the pastoral region, they ate, lived and labored together with the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, formed close ties with the people, and by always paying attention to the solving of problems in pastoral production and strengthening leadership over pastoral production, won favorable comments from the people.

Yü Shan-po, deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Hung-hsign commune and a minority nationality cadre, in going deep into the pastoral region for investigation and study, discovered that the method employed by An-ni-wa-erh-pieh-k'o, a pastoral worker of the No. 5 production brigade, in using pebble to build corrals on earth-deficient places was very good, and proposed that it should be popularized throughout the commune. Ch'iu Wen-fang, a standing member of the hsien Party committee and secretary of the Party committee for the commune, actively supported this proposal. After the experience was popularized in the commune, the entire commune built a total of 232 sets of corrals, breeding centers, lambing sheds, disinfectant baths and store rooms with pebble, which stimulated basic construction in the pastoral region.

The Han nationality cadres at various levels in Hsinyüan hsien and the local minority nationalities cadres are learning from one another and supporting one another to further strengthen revolutionary unit among the various nationalities. A -li-mu-ha-tzu, the vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Tungfanghung Farm, regularly carries out education in national unity on the cadres and masses. The commune members of the No. 1 production brigade of this farm are predominantly of the Kazakh nationality. This year, led and educated by A-li-mu-ha-tzu, before drawing water for irrigation, they voluntarily put in order an outlet for the ditch and let the No. 4 production brigade in the lower reaches, whose commune members are mostly of the Han nationality, draw water for irrigating their fields first. This caused the Han nationality cadres of the No. 4 production brigade to be deeply touched, and the fraternal nationalities of these two production brigades have become more closely united.

The Han nationality cadres of this farm unanimously expressed that they must study well the style of A-li-mu-ha-tzu and make contributions for the frontier construction of the motherland. Because of the close unity between the cadres of various nationalities and the people of various nationalities, the situation of revolution and production in the whole hsien is getting better and better. This year, various types of livestock in the whole hsien have shown a growth of 12 percent over last year, and although agricultural production has suffered four attacks of hail, there is still a very good harvest in summer grain.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China Hsien Develops Small Industry

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Aug. 30, 1972)

a county in coastal chekiang province, east china, has made vigorous efforts to develop small local industry. fenghua county now has over 60 factories, in addition to the 100 under commune management.

the people are guided by the general principle put forward by chairman mao for developing the national economy: "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

in the spirit of self-reliance, the county has opened mines and set up a number of small factories to process foodstuffs and make paper, iron and steel, machinery, fertilizer, insecticides and other products. and people's communes have built a number of small hydro-electric power stations, which have a combined generating capacity 180 times the pre-liberation total for the county. this has given an impetus to agriculture and laid a foundation for the further growth of industry.

the county, which used to rely on other places for supplies of even such goods as nails before liberation, now produces various kinds of machine tools and electric motors. among its products are miniature motors, electronic therapeutical apparatus, x-ray static photographic devices and protein fibre.

industry in the county serves agriculture. the no. one farm machinery plant makes and repairs pumps, threshers, diesel engines, walking tractors and fodder crushers. in 1970, after extensive investigations in the rural areas and four months of experiments, it made a machine for transplanting rice seedlings with root-soil. this transplanter is small, simple and inexpensive. it raises work efficiency more than ten fold. the poor and lower-middle peasants all have a good word for it.

with more agricultural machines, chemical fertilizer and insecticide, the county has steadily increased its grain production. last year it reported a good harvest despite a severe drought, and this year's summer harvest was again 20 per cent bigger than last year's.

the food processing factories have promoted poultry and pig raising, fisheries and fruit growing, and thus helped the people's communes diversify the economy.

SANITATION

East China City Improves Sanitation

(NCNA-English Hofei, Aug. 30, 1972)

hofei, capital of the east china province of anhwei, has drastically improved its sanitary condition since liberation.

with large amount of funds allocated by the state, this rising industrial city has been able to build since 1949 around 700,000 metres of sewers and many broad, neat asphalt roads shaded by trees. the city's sanitary expenditure for 1971 was 15 times that of 1951.

chairman mao's principle "put prevention first" guides the city's health work. medical workers cooperate with the masses in launching constant patriotic health campaigns to keep the city clean.

under the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, hofei was a city of narrow streets, slippery with mud and dirty water and dotted with garbage dunes. the city proper, only 5.2 square kilometres in area, had a total of 6,300 stagnant ponds, filthy ditches and night-soil pits. out of every thousand people, twenty died in 1947 when epidemic encephalitis plagued the city. usually half of the deaths were caused by infectious diseases.

the chiushih river that ran through the city used to have foul water. during rainy seasons, the river spilled over and flooded the surrounding houses one foot deep. under the leadership of the party and the government, the people soon after liberation transformed the river and built a sewer of five kilometres. the former river-bed has become a broad, tree-lined street, with many tall buildings on both sides.

the city has paid attention to improving working conditions and protecting the air and water from pollution. the municipal health department plays an active part in planning municipal construction. it sets standards for anti-pollution measures, including the location of a factory to be built and disposal of waste water, gas and residues.

the anhwei general cotton printing and dyeing mill used to discharge waste water that affected farming and environment in the near-by areas. with the help of the health department, the mill was able to purify the water bio-chemically. the settlings are good fertilizer for their fairly high content of nitrogen.

medical workers regularly go down to workshops to test dust, air and water and give x-ray and general physical check-ups to the workers.

the state allots a special fund every year for the improvement of working conditions and medical care. with a fresh memory of the pre-liberation conditions, veteran workers declared: "hofei has changed, and we are living a happy life. we owe all this to the wise leadership of the communist party and chairman mao."

INLAND NAVIGATION

Szechwan Province Makes Progress in Inland Navigation

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 30, 1972)

the sprawling southwest china province of szechwan is now served by a bustling network of inland shipping lines that reaches more than 100 counties, thanks to the sustained navigation improvement efforts made in this interior province since liberation.

szechwan province, through which the upper yangtze and many of its tributaries flow, has every advantage to develop shipping. but during the misrule of the kuomintang reactionaries, nothing was done to dredge the silting-up waterways, and most of the rivers were navigable only for small wooden craft.

after liberation, party committees at all levels in the province organized the masses to improve the waterways in a planned way. more than ten thousand people have been engaged in this work every year during the low-water season in the past two decades. up till now, over twenty million cubic metres of rock have been removed in reef-blasting operations and no fewer than four thousand dangerous shoals eliminated. silted-up sections of waterways have been dredged and many embankments thrown up along the rivers. shipping channels have been deepened and broadened, and the water-levels of many waterways raised by about fifty per cent. this increases the number of all-year-round navigable waterways from eighty to well over two hundred. more than 5,000 kilometres of waterways are now navigable for steamers as compared with only 900 kilometres in the past. szechwan province now has more than 700 motor and steam boats, a tremendous increase compared with pre-liberation days.

running through a dozen counties, the 1,000-kilometre-long chialing river is an important shipping line in the heartland of the szechwan basin. formerly, because of shoals, shallows and swift currents, boats could

sail on it only with reduced freight during the low-water season. in the rainy months, the river rose violently and destroyed large stretches of farmland. during the post-liberation years, the people dwelling along the chialing launched two big programs to improve shipping. navigation has expanded greatly. at the same time, big tracts of river-side wasteland were turned into crop land. the threats of flooding or waterlogging have been removed. the water-level of the chialing during the dry seasons has been greatly raised, and vessels powered by 240 h.p. engines now sail on it all the year round, whereas only ten-ton wooden barges could use it for only seven months of the year in the past. the freight borne by the chialing in 1971 was fourteen times the 1949 figure.

ship-building has developed. many boatmen have become ship-building workers and their long years of experience have helped to improve ship designs. they remodelled 120 h.p. steamboats into 300 h.p. internal combustion vessels and reduced their weight and draught to suit relatively shallow channels.

many former boat-trackers have become captains or steersmen. shih yu-shan, a former boatman on the wuchiang river, has become an experienced captain cited as a national model worker. he is a member of the revolutionary committee of the wuchiang river shipping company.

boatmen were among the poorest in pre-liberation china. today they live a happy life in newly built housing estates with schools for their children, and enjoy free medical care. retired workers live on pension.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ATT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Table Tennis Delegations from Afghanistan, Arab Republic of Yemen, Iran and Egypt Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1972)

three more delegations arrived here by air this evening for the coming first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.).

an egyptian delegation arrived by the same plane for the meeting of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

they are: the afghan table tennis delegation led by aka mohammad bahar, the table tennis delegation of the arab republic of yemen with muhammed abdul khaleq as its leader and rashad noqnan al-baadani as its deputy leader, the iranian table tennis delegation led by amir amin (already in peking), and the delegation of the egyptian table tennis association led by hassan abou heef.

they were welcomed at the airport by rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u.; kuo tung-chun, vice-chairman of the championship organizing committee; li fu-jung, deputy leader of the chinese table tennis delegation; leading members of chinese organizations chin chi-hsiang, ta chung, wang fu-yung and wang yu-kun; abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china; abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china; and officials of the afghan embassy here.

ATTU

ATTU Vice President Michael Chen Wing Sun and Head Coach of Japanese Table Tennis Delegation Ichiro Ogimure Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1972)

michael chen wing sum, vice-president of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.) and president of the table tennis association of malaysia, arrived here by air this evening for the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the a.t.t.u.

ichiro ogimura, head coach of the japanese table tennis delegation, arrived by the same plane.

they were greeted at the airport by rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; chao cheng-hung, vice-chairman of the championship organizing committee; chang hsieh-lin, deputy leader of the chinese table tennis delegation; chin chien-ping and ta chung, leading members of chinese organizations; and kyuhei muraoka, secretary of the delegation of the japan table tennis association.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chang Chun-chiao, Kuo Mo-jo Meet British Friendly Personage

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1972)

chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, met with british friendly personage professor george thomson and his wife and daughter here this afternoon. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned ma chia-chun, yu li-chun, hsieh chi-mei, tsao chun-chieh, tzu chung-yun, chao chun-sheng and wang chien-kao.

CHINA AND CANADA

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Visit Canadian Trade Exposition

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, and vice-foreign minister yu chan visited the canadian trade exposition here this afternoon.

accompanying them on the visit were l.j. rodger, director-general of the canadian trade exposition group,

gordon j. stringer, deputy director-general, and r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china, and mrs. collins.

before going round the exposition, chou en-lai, li hsien-nien and the other leaders met and had a friendly conversation with l.j. rodger and other canadian friends. after the visit chou en-lai, li hsien-nien and others met with friends on the canadian provincial observers delegation. they then attended a performance of canadian plastic-ice figure skating.

also visiting the exposition this afternoon were leading members of chinese departments concerned li meng-hua, li chuan, han hsu, wu fan-wu and hsing jen-hsien.

CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back in Peking From Friendly Visits to Peru, Chile and Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, returned here by air this evening from friendly visits to peru, chile and canada.

the delegation was met at the airport by chou hua-min and chen chieh, vice-ministers of foreign trade; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; and leading members of other departments concerned.

also present were eduardo valdez, peruvian ambassador to china; armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china; and r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1972)

an egyptian government industrial delegation led by ali fahmy talha, general director of the egyptian organization of textiles, arrived here by plane this evening for a friendly visit to china.

it was welcomed at the airport by chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry, and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng fei, wang chen-chien, ho wan-jen, wang ming-chun, ma hsueh-kuei and chi chao-pu.

also present were salah el-abd, egyptian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1972)

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the egyptian government industrial delegation led by ali fahmy talha, general director of the egyptian organization of textiles.

among the guests were salah el-abd, egyptian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy here.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and egypt. chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and ali fahmy talha spoke at the banquet.

chen mu-hua pointed out in her speech that the people of china and egypt have forged a profound militant friendship in their common struggle against imperialism. she said: "the visit to our country by the egyptian government industrial delegation will no doubt help enhance the friendship between the people of the two countries and promote the relations of economic and technical cooperation of the two countries."

she said: "we are glad to see that the people of various arab countries are continuing their advance in the

struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty against aggression, subversion, control and interference by the superpowers.

"the speech of president anwar sadat at the july 18 emergency meeting of the central committee of the arab socialist union showed, once again, the determination of the egyptian government and people to wage a just struggle in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. president sadat's speech has won universal support from the egyptian people and wide sympathy and support from the people of the world."

"we are convinced that by strengthening their unity and persisting in protracted struggle, the people of egypt, palestine and other arab countries can surely surmount the temporary difficulties on the road of advance, defeat the enemy and win final victory," she added.

ali fahmy talha said: "the militant friendship between the arab republic of egypt and the people's republic of china is deep-rooted. it originates in their common experiences in history and is solidly based upon the noble principles they advocate. it has been tempered in the flames of war and has stood the test of struggle."

he praised china's principled stand in international affairs. he said: "the revolution you launched against evil rule and aggressive forces and your support for the struggle of the peoples for liberation have won you the good trust of the countries of the third world. i would mention, in particular, your powerful, consistent support for the just struggle of the people of arab countries and palestine against zionism backed by u.s. imperialism."

ali fahmy talha condemned israel for its criminal acts of invading and occupying arab territories and pushing the policy of expansion and aggression. he pointed out that israel is a lackey of world imperialism, the pillar of colonialism and a product of zionism. he expressed the determination of the egyptian people to win the war and develop the national economy simultaneously.

present were chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry; and leading members of chinese departments, including tsao ke-chiang, cheng fei, kao shih-tun, ho wan-jen, wang ming-chun, wang ping-chen, chang shou-ping and wang yu-cheng.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Emperor Receives Chinese Study Groups

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Aug. 29, 1972)

emperor of ethiopia haile selassie the first today received in the imperial palace heads and all engineering and technical personnel of four chinese study groups now working in ethiopia and had a friendly conversation with them.

these groups have come here in succession to implement the chinese-ethiopian agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

present on the occasion were ethiopian minister of the imperial court teferra work kidane wold, minister of foreign affairs menassie haile, minister of agriculture abebe retta, minister of finance mammo tadesse, minister of information tesfaye gebre-egzy and minister of state and chief commissioner of the planning commission in the prime minister's office tekaligne gedamu.

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and counsellors of the chinese embassy wang yi-mu and ku yi-chieh were also present.

after the reception, emperor haile selassie the first gave a champagne party in honour of all the group members.

the four groups are the economic and technical study group, the road technical survey group, the hydrogeological study group and the provincial towns' electrification study group.

CHINA AND ICELAND

First Chinese Ambassador to Iceland Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1972)

chen tung, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of iceland, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Liao Cheng-chih and Liu Hsi-wen Meet Delegation of Japanese Economic Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, this evening met with yoshihiro inayama, leader of the delegation of economic circles of japan, and members of the delegation yoshizane imasa, keisuke idemizu, kenichiro komai, tatsuzo mizukami, masao sakisaka and shujiro tanaka, and six assistants. they also met with teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association, and jiro takeyoshi, a japanese friend in peking.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned li hsi-fu, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung, chou chi and lin li-yun.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Red Cross Society Greets Opening of First Meeting of North and South Korean Red Cross Full-Dress Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1972)

the red cross society of china today sent a message to the first meeting of full-dress talks between the red cross societies of north and south korea warmly greeting its opening. the message reads:

on the occasion of the opening of the first meeting of full-dress talks between the red cross societies of north and south korea, the red cross society of china sends the meeting its warm greetings.

in accordance with the unanimous eager desire of the entire korean people for an independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the reunion of the compatriots in the south and the north, the red cross societies of north and south korea reached an agreement on full-dress talks after holding 25 preparatory talks. this is a positive achievement of the korean people in the road of striving for an independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and

is warmly welcomed by the entire korean people and the people of other countries in the world.

the chinese people and the red cross society of china have all along firmly supported the just struggle of the korean people against foreign aggression and for an independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we are convinced that the first meeting of full-dress talks of the red cross societies of north and south korea will make beneficial contribution to the korean people's cause of independent, peaceful reunification. we wholeheartedly wish the meeting success.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Leader of Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1972)

ta quang chien, leader of the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, arrived here by air this afternoon to attend the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.).

he was welcomed at the airport by rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; kim in ok, leader of the korean table tennis delegation; thonglay khommasith, leader of laos (laotian patriotic front) table tennis delegation; krin lean, deputy leader of the cambodian table tennis delegation; and tran van tri, deputy leader of the vietnamese table tennis delegation, who had arrived earlier.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations chen pei-min, chuang tse-tung, hsu yin-sheng and li feng-lou.

present were diplomatic officials of the embassies of the d.r.v.n. and the republic of south viet nam in peking.

China-Vietnam Friendship People's Commune Celebrates DRVN National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1972)

comrades from the embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam today joined members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune in celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the d.r.v.n.

the people's commune was today alive with warm expressions of the unity and friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people. red flags fluttered over the site of the commune revolutionary committee. slogans hailing vietnamese national day hung over streets. pictures showing the heroic vietnamese army and people resisting the u.s. aggressors were on display on the commune's bulletin boards. ambassadors ngo thuyen and nguyen van quang and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms were greeted by commune members beating drums and cymbals when they arrived at the commune this afternoon.

the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms talked amiably. they reviewed the great victories the vietnamese people had won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the fraternal friendship between the people of china and viet nam.

li chiu-ling, a leading member of the commune, told the guests: "every victory won by the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a great encouragement to the members of our commune. your victory is our victory. we firmly support the vietnamese people till final victory."

ambassador ngo thuyen said: "we are very glad to join members of the commune in celebrating the national festival." he gave an account of the brilliant victories won by the vietnamese people in the war, and declared that the vietnamese people are determined to unite with the people of laos and cambodia in the struggle to drive every u.s. aggressor out of indochina.

"may the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the people of viet nam and china last forever," the ambassador said.

commune members performed songs and dances in praise of the victories won by the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and saw two vietnamese films together with the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

joining in the celebrations were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including hsiang chien, liu cheng-chun, liang feng and kuo shou-heng.

Peking Film Reception Marks DRVN National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1972)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon to mark the 27th anniversary of the founding of the d.r.v.n.

attending were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yang chieh, minister of communications; and leading members of chinese government departments, the p.l.a., the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including li chiang, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, han nien-lung, shen chien, han tsung-cheng, kuo lu, chiao pei-hsin, keng tao-ming, ting kuo-yu, yuan hua-ping, teng kang, wang shou-jen, yang chi, chen chun and hao yu-sheng.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, attended the reception.

the documentary films shown at the reception depict the vietnamese people's heroic struggle against the u.s. aggressors.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam.

attending were djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and diplomatic envoys to china of various countries.

earlier, ambassador ngo thuyen gave a film reception in the auditorium of the chinese people's political consultative conference on august 24 to mark the 27th anniversary of the founding of the d.r.v.n. leading members of chinese departments concerned and more than 1,000 people of all walks of life attended.

and heroic people. in her struggle against foreign aggression and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty, pakistan has enjoyed the sympathy and support of the people of all countries. the resolution adopted by the u.n. general assembly and the other adopted by the security council last december expressed the views of the overwhelming majority of countries in the world and showed that justice is on the side of pakistan. these resolutions, however, have not been earnestly carried out up to now, and this is not a satisfactory state of affairs. persisting in principles and upholding justice, the chinese government firmly maintains that the u.n. general assembly and security council resolutions last december must be duly respected and implemented conscientiously. this is the consistent stand and attitude of the chinese government. at present, certain big powers out of their ulterior motives are attempting to obstruct the implementation of these resolutions and put off a reasonable settlement of problems of the south asian subcontinent, maintain and aggravate tension in this region, so as to profit from it. their course of action runs totally counter to the desires and interests of the south asian peoples and cannot succeed."

he added: "the chinese people are friendly toward all people of the whole south asian subcontinent. we hope that all countries in the subcontinent will live together in peace and friendship and seek among themselves fair and reasonable solutions to their mutual problems on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. we are glad to see that the government and people of pakistan are making efforts to this end. not long ago, a partial troops withdrawal agreement was reached through consultations between india and pakistan to which his excellency president bhutto made positive contributions. this agreement should be implemented conscientiously. his excellency president bhutto has recently reiterated that he is prepared to meet with mr. mujibur rahman without conditions to discuss all important questions between them. we deem that this reasonable proposal should be welcomed and responded."

vice-minister chiao kuan-hua stressed: "china-pakistan friendship is our established policy and not a matter of expediency. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the government and people of pakistan in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and will work continuously for further strengthening and development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Foreign Secretary Holds Talks with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 28, 1972)

pakistan foreign secretary iftikhar ali held talks with chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua in islamabad this afternoon.

they exchanged views on issues of mutual interest and on the current situation in the south asian subcontinent. the talks proceeded in a harmonious and friendly atmosphere.

pakistan officials present at the talks included agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, m.a. jafry, s. shahnawaz and m.a. bhatty, director generals of the pakistan foreign ministry.

chinese officials present included chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, and yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian department of the chinese foreign ministry.

iftikhar ali gave a dinner in honour of the chinese vice-foreign minister this evening. present at the dinner were hayat mohammad sherpao, minister for industries, fuel, power and n tural resources; khurshid hasan meer, minister without portfolio and deputy secretary general of the people's party; ghulam mustafa jatoi, minister of political affairs and communications; s. ghias uddin ahmed, secretary general of defence; m. yakub, secretary of finance; iqbal hossain, secretary of economic affairs; ambassador agha shahi and others.

chang tung, yeh cheng-chang and other officials who accompany vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua on the visit attended the dinner.

speaking at the dinner, iftikhar ali extended warm and heartfelt welcome to the chinese vice-foreign minister and said that the bonds of friendship and deep ties linking pakistan and china are not based on expediency but on principles that united us. it is said in pakistan, he added, that friendship with great china is an article of faith. this expression is what we truly mean from our heart. because the friendship with great china is the very cornerstone of our foreign policy. we admired the principles of chinese foreign policy and our foreign policy is based on the same principles. our external relations are motivated by these principles.

in his speech, vice-minister chiao kuan-hua expressed sincere thanks to the pakistan government for its warm welcome and kind hospitality. he said: "pakistan is a great country and the people of pakistan a hardworking

President Bhutto Receives Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 29, 1972)

pakistan president zulfikar ali bhutto received here today chinese vice foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and had a long talk with him.

present on the occasion on the pakistan side were: iftikhar ali, secretary of the foreign ministry, agha shahi, ambassador to china, and j.a. jafry and m.a. bhatty, directors general of the foreign ministry.

present on the chinese side were: chang tung, ambassador to pakistan, yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and others.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Pakistan President Gives Banquet in Honor of Chinese Vice Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 30, 1972)

zulfiqar ali bhutto, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, held a grand banquet yesterday in honour of chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua who was paying a friendly visit to pakistan.

both president bhutto and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua delivered speeches warmly praising sino-pakistan friendship.

president bhutto declared that the friendship between china and pakistan will continue to march forward and never retreat. he asked vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua to convey to the chinese leaders that the people and government of pakistan will not falter or waver in further strengthening the friendship with the chinese government and people.

the president said that sino-pakistan relations had gone through many stresses and strains and crises, but they have continued to develop from strength to strength. whether it was 1965 or 1971, there was no difference in quality and content of our friendship.

he said that there was a time when the world thought that china was isolated. certain countries and people regarded it a sin to have relationship with china. "i am proud to say that the people of pakistan were among the first sinners."

he added that pakistan wanted to have good relations with all its neighbours on the basis of principles and not at the cost of pakistan's friendship with china. pakistan, he stressed, was determined to improve its relations with india on the basis of the bandung principles. referring to the recent agreement between india and pakistan at simla, he said that it did not violate pakistan's friendship with other countries and principally "our ally the people's republic of china".

bhutto said that pakistan was also determined to forge fraternal relations with muslim bengal. pakistan also wanted to develop good neighbourly relations with countries of the south asian subcontinent -- sri lanka, burma, nepal -- and the soviet union.

however, the president declared amidst loud applause, if ever a condition was imposed that these relations would be at the cost of pakistan's friendship with china, "we will forsake all agreements and conditions". "this is a clear position of the government of pakistan."

he said that pakistan was being asked to recognize a reality. realities did not exist on one side of the fence. there were realities on the other side too and these were embodied in the u.n. general assembly resolution of december 7 and the security council resolution of december 21. if pakistan was being called upon to recognize one, the world should ensure recognition of the other as embodied in the u.n. resolutions.

president bhutto said that china was stressing recognition of the total reality and not a partial one.

president bhutto said that so much were being said about the chinese veto which was her first in the united nations. china, he said, was not responsible for the provision of veto. some countries had insisted that they would join the united nations only if veto power was given to them. one great power had exercised about 107 vetoes. some of these vetoes had fallen on the right of self-determination of the people of jammu and kashmir, while others had neutralised measures to prevent aggression. another great power did not have to use veto so much because of its brute majority in the united nations.

the president said that if veto was to be eliminated, both china and pakistan will be happy to do so. he said that 104 countries had voted for pakistan. this shows that neither pakistan nor china relied on veto but on principles.

he said that whenever pakistan was faced with difficulties and crises, china was the first country to respond. he said that it was always a pleasure to welcome representatives and leaders of china.

concluding his speech, president bhutto proposed a toast to chairman mao tsetung, to premier chou en-lai, to the leaders, people and government of the people's republic of china.

in his speech vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua expressed heartfelt gratitude to president bhutto. he said that the most enthusiastic speech just given by president bhutto expressed his excellency's concern for the friendship between china and pakistan and embodied the most profound sentiments of the pakistan people towards the chinese people.

he said: "president bhutto is an old friend of the chinese people. for many years his excellency has been making outstanding contributions to the consolidation and development of the friendship between china and pakistan. china and pakistan are friendly neighbouring countries. in the storm of our common struggle against colonialism, imperialism and expansionism, we have been supporting each other and has forged a profound friendship. the chinese government and chinese people firmly support the struggle of the pakistan people to safeguard national dignity under the leadership of president bhutto. this struggle is a just struggle, and just struggles are bound to win final victories."

"as his excellency president bhutto said just now, in the course of a just struggle, there is no so-called 'isolation'. although it is possible that some temporary phenomena occur now and then, the people of the world always stand by the countries upholding justice. the u.n. resolution on the india-pakistan question adopted by 104 votes in the general assembly last december and the resolution adopted later by 13 votes in the security council have fully demonstrated this fact. however, there are people who are now trying to deny, disrupt or refuse to implement these two resolutions. this is something which china can by no means agree to. we must veto such unjust actions, not only now, but also in the future when necessary, because this is a veto which is used to uphold justice. what is strange, however, is that some people, who are opposed to the right of veto reasonably exercised by china, are attempting to use a sort of fantastic right of veto, that is, to unwarrantedly interfere in the internal affairs of another sovereign country. the purpose of my visit to your country is to strengthen the friendship between our two countries and this is normal activities between two friendly sovereign states. however, some people have gone so far as to attempt to veto it. dear sirs, this would not do. now i have come, and i will come again in the future. none can ever succeed in attempting to undermine the friendship between china and pakistan."

the chinese vice-foreign minister said: "president bhutto is an outstanding statesman. it is our firm belief that with his wisdom and determination president bhutto will surely be able to guide the pakistan people to overcome these temporary difficulties and win continuously new successes in building their own country."

concluding his speech, he said: "finally, i propose a toast to sino-pakistan friendship, to the prosperity and strength of pakistan and the wellbeing of the people, to the health and long life of his excellency president bhutto, to the health of his excellency vice-president nurul amin, to the health of their excellencies and to the health of all pakistan friends present here."

present on the occasion were nurul amin, vice-president of pakistan, chaudhri fazal elahi, speaker of national assembly, mustafa khar, punjab governor, j.a. rahim, minister for presidential affairs and commerce, khan abdul qayyum khan, minister of interior, states and frontier regions and kashmir affairs, mubashir hasan, minister of finance, planning and development, hayat mohammad sherpao, minister of fuel, power and natural resources, ghulam mustafa jatoi, minister of political affairs and communications, sheikh mohammad rashid, minister of health and social welfare, abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of education and provincial coordination, raja tridiv roy, minister of minorities affairs and tourism, akbar khan, minister of state for security, general tikka khan, chief of staff of pakistan army, mumtaz ali bhutto, sind chief minister, aziz ahmed, secretary general of foreign office, s. ghias uddin ahmed, secretary general of defence, rafi raza, special assistant to the president, iftikhar ali, foreign secretary, agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china and other high ranking officials and officers.

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian department, and other officials, of the chinese foreign ministry who accompanied the chinese vice-foreign minister were also present.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Leaves Pakistan for Home

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 30, 1972)

chiao kuan-nua, vice-foreign minister of china left here for home this morning after a friendly visit to pakistan.

agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, left here on the same plane.

a send-off was given at the airport by hayat mohammad sherpao, minister for fuel, power and natural resrouces; iftikhar ali, foreign secretary; m.a. jafry, director general and ali arshad, chief of protocol, of the foreign ministry of pakistan.

chinese ambassador chang tung and other officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

ambassador chang tung gave a luncheon yesterday for vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

present at the luncheon were mahmud ali kasuri, minister of law, hayat mohammad sherpao, minister of fuel, power and natural resources, ghulam mustafa jatoi, minister of political affairs and communications, mairaj mohammad khan, minister of state for public affairs, s. ghiasuddin ahmed, secretary general of defence, iftikhar ali, foreign secretary, iqbal hussain, secretary for economic affairs, a.g.n. kazi, secretary of finance, n.a.m. raza, inspector general of the foreign office, v.a. jaffery, secretary of industries, q. shahab, secretary of education, m. yakub, secretary of commerce, m.a. alvie, secretary of information, i.h. usmani, secretary of sciences and technology, agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, and other high ranking officials.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Popescu Receives Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 30, 1972)

comrade dumitru popescu, member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the romanian communist party, received the chinese journalists' delegation led by li yen-nien, leading member of a department of the hsinhua news agency, at the building of the r.c.p. central committee this morning, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were ion cumpanasu, first deputy head of the information department of the r.c.p. central committee, and simion vlad-popa, director of the information department of the romanian foreign ministry.

wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in romania, was also present.

Romanian National Men's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1972)

the romanian national men's basketball team led by popa iovita left peking for home by air today at the end of its friendship visit to china.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned chou chih-tung, li hsi-ling, hsieh chi-mei, kung ke-fei, hsin cheng and chou cheng, and chinese basketball coaches and players. iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, was present.

during its tour of peking, changchun, shenyang, nanking and shanghai, the guest team played eight friendly matches with chinese men's basketball teams -- the national team, the peking and shanghai city teams, the kirin, liaoning and kiangsu provincial teams and the team of the people's liberation army shenyang units.

the romanian team visited various places of interest on its tour.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Stockholm

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Aug. 29, 1972)

the chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the swedish government.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were rune b. johansson, swedish minister of industry; eric pettersson, assistant under-secretary of state of the ministry of industry; and arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china.

present also were wang lu-ming, chinese ambassador to sweden, and yu shu-chen, secretary-general of the chinese exhibition group to the stockholm international fair.

minister rune b. johansson and minister li shui-ching had a friendly conversation in the guest room at the airport.

Swedish Minister of Industry Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Aug. 29, 1972)

rune b. johansson, swedish minister of industry, this afternoon received li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine-building, and all members of the chinese government delegation he leads.

present on the occasion were eric pettersson, swedish assistant under-secretary of state of the ministry of industry, and arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china.

wang lu-ming, chinese ambassador to sweden, and chi kuang-tsai, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here, were also present.

hosts and guests had a warm and friendly conversation.

arne geijer, chairman of the board of directors of the swedish national enterprise, gave a dinner for the chinese government delegation the same evening. swedish minister of industry rune johansson and chinese ambassador wang lu-ming were also present.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Ambassador to Syria, Director of Chinese Pavilion at Damascus International Fair Hold Reception

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 29, 1972)

_____ chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin and director of the chinese pavilion at the 19th damascus international fair jen chien-hsin gave a reception here yesterday evening on the occasion of chinese pavilion day.

among the more than 800 guests present at the reception were syrian information minister hassan mohammed khatib, state minister abdul majid manjuneh, deputy defence minister awwad bagh, commander of the people's army mohammed ibrahim ali, vice-chief of general staff of the syrian armed forces abdul razzaq dardari, assistant minister of economy and foreign trade amar jamal, assistant minister of culture adib lojami, assistant minister of high education hisham diab, governor of the damascus city yasin ostah, commander of the damascus police bashir shahin, general director of the damascus international fair nazem hafez, other senior military and government officials as well as prominent figures of various circles.

ambassadors of a number of countries accredited to syria were also present.

present also were chief of staff of the palestine liberation army misbah badeiri and some responsible members of the palestine resistance movement.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the two syrian ministers and other officials visited the chinese pavilion in the company of ambassador chin chia-lin and director jen chien-hsin.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Federation of Fishermen Determined to Defend 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Limit

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 29, 1972)

the firm stand of the peruvian federation of fishermen in defence of the sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial limit was reaffirmed by the organization's general secretary alberto gil penaranda at a press conference at callao yesterday, reported the peruvian paper "correo" today.

gil penaranda called on the fishermen to stand at the forefront in defence of the sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile limit.

referring to the second session of the u.n. sea-bed committee held in geneva recently at which he was present, he said the ferocity and aggressiveness of the u.s., the soviet union and other powers were brought to light at the conference. these powers were attempting to undermine the principle of sovereignty over 200 nautical miles, he said.

he pointed out that the u.s. and soviet position was considered as most aggressive by the peruvian leaders.

gil penaranda stressed that people's china expressed support for peru's firm stand at the session. "china is opposed to any attempt to plunder those countries defending their marine resources," he said.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD

Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Greets Prime Minister Eric Williams on 10th Anniversary of Independence of Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to eric williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, warmly greeting the tenth anniversary of the independence of trinidad and tobago. the message reads:

the rt. hon. dr. eric williams,
prime minister of trinidad and tobago,
port of spain.

on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the independence of trinidad and tobago, i wish to express warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of trinidad and tobago on behalf of the chinese government and people.

may the government and people of trinidad and tobago win new victories in their struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty and oppose colonialism and neo-colonialism.

may the relations between china and trinidad and tobago and the friendship between the two peoples develop.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, august 30, 1972

CHINA AND UN

UNESCO Director General Rene Maheu Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1972)

rene maheu, director general of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization, arrived here by air this evening together with manuel jimenez, director of the bureau of relations with member states and international organizations and programmes of the u.n.e.s.c.o., and claude lussier, director of the office of international norms of juridical affairs of the u.n.e.s.c.o.

they are visiting china at the invitation of liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council.

they were greeted at the airport by liu hsi-yao and leading members of other chinese organizations concerned, including ling ching, wang liang-chih, hu sha, tien chin, hu shou-hsin and chin hsiang-yun.

UNESCO Director General Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1972)

liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, this evening gave a banquet in honour of rene maheu, director general of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization, manuel jimenez, director of the bureau of relations with member states and international organizations and programmes of the u.n.e.s.c.o., and claude lussier, director of the office of international norms of juridical affairs of the u.n.e.s.c.o.

attending were leading members of departments concerned and personages in scientific, cultural and educational circles shih shao-hua, chu ko-chen, chih chun, pei shih-chang, wang yeh-chiu, wang chi-sheng, ling ching, wang chu-hsi, chang wei, tan yuan-shou and yin cheng-chung.

CHINA AND US

American Professor Owen Lattimore Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1972)

chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of american professor owen lattimore and his assistant mrs. fujiko isono.

present on the occasion were ko po-nien, ma chia-chun, chen han-sheng, wang ti-cheng and hu hung-fan.

professor owen lattimore arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the institute.

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STUDY OF MARXISM

We Must Be Able To Recognize "Real Gold"

by

Hsüeh Hsün (薛迅)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 1, 1972)

Lenin once said: "Glittering things are not necessarily gold." This is a point-blank criticism against pseudo-Marxist Trotsky and his ilk. Lu Hsün also summed up this experience in the course of studying Marxism-Leninism and in the practice of class struggle: We must be able to "recognize real gold."

Throughout his brilliant life, Lu Hsün experienced many struggles, from being able to see through "the false sheen of a few pieces of fake antique" to being able to recognize copper sulfide which was passed for gold, and from being a democratic revolutionary fighter to being a Marxist.

Lu Hsün said meaningfully: "Once we can recognize real gold, we also can really recognize copper sulfide. This is a single move which attains two objectives." This "real gold," i.e., Marxism, is a telescope that guides the proletarian revolutionary struggle and also a microscope that distinguishes between political germs. It was precisely because he had gradually mastered this weapon that Lu Hsün could see far into the distance and see distinctly and could firmly and unswervingly fight his way toward the goal.

"There is as yet no end to the fighting in sight, so the same old tune will be sung time and again." As long as class struggle exists, political swindlers will not become extinct. To pass copper sulfide for

gold, to disguise revisionism as Marxism and to mix the false with the true--this is a counter-revolutionary trick adopted often by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and by all class enemies. As Lu Hsün once pointed out, someone "often mistakes a kind of copper sulfide for gold, and you won't make him understand his mistake by just telling him about it, or he may even hide it hastily lest you should swindle him out of his treasure. But, if he happens to come to a bit of real gold and he just takes it into his hand and tries its weight, he will be totally convinced and see the point." If this man never comes across "real gold" and thinks that anything that glitters is gold, he will doubtlessly be cheated. Therefore, if we want to be able to "recognize real gold" we must work hard and make strenuous efforts. We must work hard in the course of study and practice and make comparisons repeatedly, so that we can recognize real gold and distinguish between the right and the wrong. "Comparison is a good dose of medicine for curing the illness of being cheated."

A political blind man cannot see through a political swindler. Swindlers of the category ranging from Ch'en Tu-hsiu to Liu Shao-ch'i have a series of convincing lies, shameless sophistries and high-sounding reasons and speak in beautiful and dazzling phrases and in a somewhat excited tone. But, if we just compare them with Marxism, all fallacies of "genius" and "consistent correctness" will completely show their features of freaks and demons. If we cannot recognize the "real gold," that is, Marxism-Leninism, we really shall be easily cheated by these strange and stimulating speeches.

Lenin said this well: "Anyone who is afraid of work cannot possibly arrive at the truth." In studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and grasping the theoretical weapon of the proletarian revolution, we cannot achieve our aim by a single stroke, instead we must delve into it and work perseveringly at it and, as Lu Hsün said, must be "tenacious." Lying ill during the last few months of his life, Lu Hsün resolutely declared that "I certainly will study if I can stay alive." He studied Marxism to meet the needs of the revolutionary struggle. He really had made efforts and kept studying and fighting as long as he lived. In the excellent situation today, the revolution requires every proletarian revolutionary to have a good grasp of Marxism. We must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and, as Lu Hsün did, make strenuous efforts to recognize the "real gold" of Marxism and guard against being cheated by the glittering things or copper sulfide, and fight to the end against all pseudo-Marxist political swindlers!

* * *

SELF-EXAMINATION

Strictly Dissect Ourselves

by

Li Hsing-pin (李兴斌)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 1, 1972)

It is not easy to know oneself correctly, especially under the situation of having won a victory. For this reason, whenever we win in a major struggle, Chairman Mao will always tell the story of our Party's suffering big losses on several occasions in history because of arrogance on the part of its members, and reminds us "not to commit another mistake of being conceited after winning a victory."

As a result of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the smooth development of various branches of work, arrogance recurred among some comrades. These comrades are fond of exaggerating their role and strong points and forget that they still have weak points, shortcomings and defects. In this way, they cannot possibly know the Party and the masses correctly and, subsequently, cannot analyze the situation correctly and will fall into blindness. This often is an important reason why we make mistakes.

If we want to know ourselves correctly, we should not consider a problem by proceeding only from personal loss and gain. Did the ancient people not say that "complacency invites loss while modesty brings profit"? We proletarian revolutionary fighters talk about "loss" and "profit" not in relation to personal "self-cultivation." Instead, proceeding from the basic interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people, we remold ourselves for the purpose of changing our objective world in a better way and contributing our share toward socialist revolution and socialist construction. In the situation of winning a victory, we ask ourselves to think constantly about our weak points, shortcomings and defects and to remain modest and prudent. This is for the purpose of raising our consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and for the purpose of having the initiative and winning a still greater victory in the complicated class struggle and the line struggle.

People often say that one knows oneself best. This is not necessarily true. Some comrades talk profusely about their achievements but try to cover up their own weak points. Hence, it is certainly not easy to know other people but it is even more difficult to know oneself. The difficulty in knowing one's achievements and strong points lies in not to exaggerate them; the difficulty in knowing one's mistakes and weak points lies in not to diminish them. A precept by Lu Hsün is applicable here: "Really, I always dissect other people, but what happens more frequently is that I dissect myself still more ruthlessly." We should be as frank as Lu Hsün, bravely admit our weak

points, shortcomings and mistakes and happily get rid of them under the supervision and with the help of the masses.

Some comrades think that ruthless dissection of oneself may cause one to lose one's prestige among the people. This is incorrect. "Conscientious practice of self-criticism is still another hallmark distinguishing our Party from all other political parties." To strictly dissect oneself and make self-criticism openly--this is the Party spirit each communist should have. Since we are willing to serve the people wholeheartedly, we should not be afraid to strictly dissect ourselves. Take prestige for instance. It is clear that we have shortcomings and mistakes, but we refuse to correct them conscientiously. Can we still be able to enjoy real prestige among the masses? If there is a shortcoming, we openly point it out, and if there is a mistake, we openly point it out--this is an expression of being open and aboveboard and an expression of tremendous political force. Thoroughgoing materialists are dauntless. Why should a Marxist fear dissecting himself?

How can we know ourselves correctly and remold ourselves consciously? We must rely on the diligent and arduous study of the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and perseveringly participate in revolutionary practice, so that we can achieve some success. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are fond of saying "making revolutionary in one's innermost being" and "revolutionizing oneself" but in fact they are peddling the counter-revolutionary revisionist goods of "self-cultivation behind closed doors." Only by putting oneself under the guidance of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and in the midst of the storms of the three great revolutionary movements can one correctly dissect oneself, know oneself and remold oneself. Lu Hsün had the insight into himself not because he had the "brilliance of a prophet" nor because he had practiced "self-cultivation behind closed doors" but because he had "shared the life of the revolution" all his life. Chairman Mao says: "The thoroughgoing change of world outlook requires a very long period of time." We must perseveringly achieve this: Make revolution and remold ourselves as long as we live. Use the knife of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to dissect ourselves constantly and strictly, make strenuous efforts to change our world outlook, and prove ourselves real proletarian fighters.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Friendship of the Comrades-in-Arms

- A story about the enhancement of the tradition of unity of officers and men in the Red First Regiment

by

NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 2, 1972)

The Red First Regiment of a certain PLA unit stationed in Canton is filled with profound proletarian comrades-in-arms friendship everywhere. The broad masses of cadres and fighters who have come from all corners of the country show concern for one another and help one another under a common revolutionary goal. This further enhances our Army's glorious tradition of unity between officers and men.

This regiment, which was born during the Autumn Harvest Uprising, created the glorious tradition of unity of officers and men during the long periods of revolutionary struggle. After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, they conducted penetrating education on ideology and the political line and invited many old fighters, such as National Fighting Hero Li Wan-yü who fought in the Red First Regiment in the past, Ko Chen-lin and Sung Hsueh-i, two of the Five Heroes of Langyashan fame, and others, to come back to give talks about the tradition and the line so that everybody might develop their greatest zeal in mutually helping one another politically and ideologically, show mutual concern for one another and further inherit and enhance our Army's glorious tradition of unity of officers and men.

One afternoon when regimental political commissar Wang Ching-po was in his office considering the question of strengthening the leadership over the study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works in the companies, Chang Nai-ch'uan, a fighter in the cooking squad of No. 3 Artillery Company, came in and handed him a three-page letter which said: "Political commissar, here are some questions which I have come across during my study, please help me to clarify them." The political commissar took the letter and saw 26 questions including "What is Marxism-Leninism" What is revisionism" but every question had a simple answer wrote down by Chang Nai-ch'uan himself according to his own understanding.

Moved by Chang Nai-ch'uan's spirit, Wang Ching-po said to him: "I should learn from your spirit of study. I myself do not know very thoroughly about these questions of yours. Let us discuss them together!" So the political commissar sat down side by side with this fighter at one of the desks and discussed the questions one by one. They looked up Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works together and discussed freely as if they were a pair of intimdate old comrades-in-arms.

When the time for cooking supper came, Chang Nai-ch'uan left the political commissar with his achievements in study. In the meantime, Wang Ching-po made a report about this matter to a meeting of the standing committee of the regimental Party committee that evening. From Chang Nai-ch'uan's spirit of assiduous study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works everybody saw the desire of the broad masses of cadres and fighters to study.

The following day, leading cadres of the regiment went down to the companies to find out from the fighters about their wishes and views concerning study and helped the fighters to answer questions which they encountered during study. Later, they held study classes for instructors in the companies. In this way an upsurge in the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought was stirred up throughout the regiment.

In addition to mutually helping one another politically and ideologically, cadres and fighters of Red First Regiment also mutually support one another in work and show mutual concern for one another in livelihood. During the years of war, cadres and fighters of the mortar company of this regiment joined efforts to win one victory after another. Today, the cadres and fighters of this company, who have come from eleven provinces and four different nationalities--Han, Miao, Chuang and T'uchia--are still very close to one another like brothers.

Once the company met a heavy rainstorm during bivouac training. Upon noticing that new fighter Fu Fu-chien (Miao nationality) could not have his raincoat issued in time, squad leader Ch'en Yü-hsiu (Han nationality) put his own raincoat over the new fighter while he himself became soaking wet. Upon noticing that new fighter Wang Hung-ch'un who had come from a plain in Hopei had never climbed high mountains before, Hsü Chih-hsien, an old fighter born in Kwangtung, carried the mortar for him on the way up the mountain. In this way the company braved cold rain and crossed the high mountain and arrived at a certain spot four o'clock in the morning. After making arrangements for the fighters to take a rest, instructor Ling P'in-an (Chuang nationality) and other cadres in the company dried clothes and shoes for the fighters although they themselves were tired. The fighters said: "Our company is truly a great revolutionary family."

During the southward pursuit of the enemy in 1949 the 8th Company of this regiment won the Banner of "Unity Like Brothers During the 3,000-li of Southward March." Last year when they arrived to camp at a mountain area to carry out a mission after braving cold win and rain, they found that there were not enough buildings to billet the entire company. But the cooking squad volunteered to camp out in the open to let the combat squads use a house. Later company commander Liu Ch'uan-lu moved the company headquarters to a broken down house without even doors and let the cooking squad stay in a house occupied by company cadres. Thus comrades in the cooking squad felt very embarrassed and used their waterproofs to stop the wind coming into the broken down house where the cadres of the company headquarters were.

Late at night Liu Ts'u-jung, leader of the cooking squad, noticed that there was a rainstorm outside. Afraid that the company cadres might feel cold, he went to the broken down house with a flashlight in hand to take a look. He did not go back to his own place untilhe found that the raincoats were still firmly in place. But as soon as he lay down the company commander came in to tuck the blanket in for him. This deeply moved Liu Ts'u-jung who firmly held the company commander's hand.

At times of emergency cadres and fighters sacrificed themselves all the more to save their comrades-in-arms. Once when commander T'an Chien-nu of the company, to which the "Five Heroes of Langyashan" belonged, organized the fighters to engage in a blasting job at a construction site, one of 35 charges of explosives exploded prematurely. Company commander T'an, who always let the fighters leave the danger area first, was unfortunately injured by the explosion and fell down. The Communist Party member Chou Ching-hsuan, leader of No. 1 squad, who had just rushed out of the hole discovered that the company commander was still inside. Immediately he rushed back into the hole which was filled with smoke and the remaining 34 fuses were burning near him. Chou Ching-hsuan had only one thought in his mind: I must getthe company commander out safely. So he quickly carried him out of the whole. "Bang," "bang," "bang," the explosions shook the mountain when the 34 charges exploded.

The company commander had now been carried to a safe place by Chou Ching-hsuan and all comrades in the company were standing around the company commander who was in a critical condition. Later T'an Chien-nu regained consciousness and looked at the comrades around him. He said haltingly: "Comrades, you are not hurt?" The fighters were deeply moved because the company commander was still thinking about the fighters when he was in a critical condition.

Then they hurriedly put him on a stretcher and sent him to hospital by motor car. Forgetting to eat and forgetting their fatigue, they waited anxiously outside the casualty ward for news about the company commander. Then, hardly had the doctor finished saying "He needs a blood transfusion," more than 20 arms were stretched out: "Take mine, take mine!" As a result, eleven comrades offered their own blood to save the life of the company commander.

Finally company commander T'an was out of danger. Lying in bed he listened to the nurse who read him a letter sent to him from the cadres and fighters of the company. This warm letter made him feel the friendship and class love of his comrades-in-arms as well as see the further development of our Army's tradition of unity of officers and men!

* * *

Maintain the Characteristics of An Ordinary Soldier

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 3, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, September 1, 1972) Giving play to the fine tradition of forming close ties with the masses, members of the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Peking Command maintain the characteristics of an ordinary soldier, go regularly deeply into the company units, and by becoming one with the fighters, further strengthen solidarity between the officers and men and enable work in the unit to be carried out better and better.

For the past several years, the members of this regimental Party committee have, in the same style as during the war years, regularly carried their knapsack and gone into the company units to eat, live, labor and train together with the fighters. In order to go deep into the basic level and form ties with the masses, all, with the exception of a committee member or two left behind in the office to deal with routine work, have gone to selected points in the company units to settle down. Each person spends on an average of half his time each year living among the fighters.

Political commissar Wang Fu-ch'un, the secretary of the Party committee, has walked several hundred li and covered most of the company units in the regiment in less than half a year. This July, Wang Fu-ch'un went to a selected spot in a production company to settle down, and together with the fighters, bored a well, fought against the drought, carried water to irrigate the fields, and sweated as much as the rest of the fighters.

Regimental commander Kuo Chung-t'ien, the deputy secretary of the Party committee, was wounded during the war, but even though he has a car, he refuses to ride in it, but maintains going on foot to visit company units below. The second company is his selected spot, and the moment he is free he would go there. Even though work may be pressing, he would still find time to visit the company to chat with the fighters, and report to the cadres and fighters conditions in his thinking and work.

Influenced by the close ties forged by members of the regimental Party committee with the masses and their characteristic of remaining an ordinary soldier, there appeared a lively situation of "cadres cherishing the soldiers" and "soldiers supporting the cadres" and the forming of a close inseparable bond between the cadres and fighters.

The fighters look upon the leadership cadres of the regiment as veterans of the company who regularly call on them, help them with ideas, devise methods, and carry out unit construction well. When political commissar Wang Fu-ch'un was studying how to draw up a proposal for education in the basic line of the Party, the fighters of the company, upon learning of it, immediately took the initiative to call an investigation meeting, analyzed the ideological condition in the unit, and wrote a letter to him advancing a concrete suggestion on how to link up reality in the company with line education. The political

commissar, on receiving the letter from the fighters, was greatly enlightened, and by continuing to go deep into the company and studying together with the fighters on how to draw up a proposal for basic line education, enabled line education in the whole regiment to develop in depth step by step.

Last year the motor car of the regiment broke down, and the local comrades on seeing that the leading comrade of the regiment was more advanced in years, and as the unit was widely dispersed, thought it would be inconvenient for him to get about. So they voluntarily proposed to place a car at his disposal. When the news reached Kuo Chung-'tien, who was as usual settled down to work at a selected point in the 8th squad of the second company, the fighters of the 8th squad wrote a letter to their regimental commander, suggesting that he should politely turn down the kind offer from the local comrades and set an example in implementing the "three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention." At a meeting of the Party committee, Kuo Chung-t'ien read this letter out aloud and declined the offer of a car from the local administration. Henceforth, the members of the regimental Party committee when visiting the company units below would always insist on walking, and they are favorably commented upon by the cadres and fighters of the whole regiment.

By forming close ties with the masses and setting the pace in making manifest the fine tradition of arduous struggle, members of the regimental Party committee have stimulated the revolutionized construction of the whole regiment. When the unit was transferred to a new district and took up its position, some problems were encountered in logistics work because of the more scattered stationing of the regiment over an extensive area with additional points and a long line of communications. The logistics office, guided by the Party committee, set up multiple service teams for finance, repairs and mending as well as for making new issues in return for old turn-ins, to provide services and make deliveries to the proper points, which proved very convenient to the company units, and they were welcomed by the cadres and the fighters.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Arm the Young Workers With the Basic Line of the Party

- The Party committee of Huanan Coal Dressing Plant conscientiously carries out education in the basic line of the Party on the young workers, helps them strengthen their concept of class struggle and raises their awareness of line struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 3, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Hofei, September 1, 1972) By conscientiously carrying out education in the basic line of the Party on the young workers, the Party committee of the Huanan Coal Dressing Plant has enabled them to strengthen their concept of class struggle and raised their awareness of line struggle, so that they become a vigorous new force in the three great revolutionary struggles.

For the past several years, this plant has taken in a large number of new workers, and young workers comprise about 40 percent of the total number of workers in the whole plant. On the basis of this condition, the Party committee of the plant has strengthened leadership over youth work and Communist Youth League work. The Party committee has specifically assigned a deputy secretary in charge of work in this respect, and every month it would call a Party committee meeting to discuss youth work.

Since last year, leading members of the Party committee have grasped salient problems among the young workers with reference to their work and the situation, and unremittingly armed them with the basic line of the Party. They invite old workers back as teachers, use the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party and the history of the emancipation of the working people as teaching material, use the class education exhibition hall as their class room for carrying out education in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines over and over again on the young workers. In the past year and more, they have organized in succession altogether 14 large remembering-hardship and counting-blessing meetings, symposiums, and visits to the "mass grave" of Tat'ung Colliery, with the attendance figure of young people being educated exceeding 3,000.

Many of the young workers, by means of education in remembering hardships and counting blessings, are able to raise their class awareness and strengthen their ability to resist the corrosion of bourgeois thoughts. Young worker Ts'ai Jui-lien was once affected by bourgeois ideas. He was fastidious about dressing and eating, and was inclined to be ostentatious and extravagant in his style of living. By means of education in the basic line of the Party, he raised his awareness, got rid of the influence of bourgeois thoughts, and maintained taking part in the workers' spare-time study class for the study of philosophy, and the improvement in his thinking was very great. He was also very active in production, and not long ago, he gloriously joined the Communist Youth League.

Some of the young workers in this plant thought that as they had been vanguards in the great cultural revolution, and had been to the mountain and countryside for tempering, they should not experience any problem in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. While carrying out education in the basic line of the Party on the young workers, the Party committee of the plant has, in the light of this kind of thinking, laid emphasis on helping them distinguish the protractedness and complexity of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and criticized the "theory of the dying out of the class struggle" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

In connection with the mistakes made by young worker Li Ho-ch'ing, the Party committee organized everybody to unfold a discussion. The father of young worker Li Ho-ch'ing is the production team leader of a commune, while he himself is a Communist Youth League member. In the past, because he thought that "he comes from a good background, has been through tempering and his awareness is high, he should make no mistake in line." He did not take part in political study, failed to observe labor discipline, and slackened his resistance and struggle against bourgeois thinking. Consequently, a person with serious bourgeois thinking got behind him and instigated him to practice anarchism and make mistakes.

The Party committee summed up in time the lesson of the mistakes and the ideological transformation of Li Ho-ch'ing, and used that as teaching material for the education of the broad masses of young workers. By means of the discussion, everybody was able to deepen his comprehension of the basic line of the Party, and further realized that the class struggle was protracted and complex, and that ideological transformation could not be fully accomplished by just a single supreme effort. Even young people from good background could also slacken in ideological transformation and make mistakes.

As for Li Ho-ch'ing, the Party committee of the plant organized the old workers and cadres to carry out patient and meticulous education work on him, invited his father over to the plant to remember with him the history of hardships in the family, and took him to the "mass grave" of the colliery for a visit, which enabled him to gain a profound education. Li Ho-ch'ing painfully made an examination of himself and said, "Now I am able to understand that coming from a good background does not necessary mean that my line awareness could remain high. The tempering I received in the past does not necessary mean that I could conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line all my life. The class struggle is protracted and complex, and the tempo of continuing the revolution should never be stopped, nor the transformation of world outlook be slackened."

The transformation of Li Ho-ch'ing has a very good effect on the young workers. At present, he is working actively and studying conscientiously. This spring, he was at first preparing to take leave and return home to visit his parents. Later, when he heard that the plant was about to carry out a major inspection and repair, he voluntarily cancelled his leave and remained behind to take part in the work of inspection and repair.

The Party committee of this plant has also carried out education in the thinking of revolution and the future of revolution on the young workers as an important part of the education in the basic line of the Party. Since last year, this plant has held in succession 17 terms of a study class for Communist Youth League trainees and for young workers, in which Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought was studied, a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation was developed, vigorous discussions centering on "What is the future of the revolution?" and "How are we to make something of ourself?" were carried out, and the young workers were able to raise their political awareness.

Since becoming a coal sample collector in the winter of 1970 young worker Ch'ai Cheng-li, a Communist Youth League member, has disliked the work as being far from ideal, and was dissatisfied with what he was doing. Later, with the education and help of the Party, the League branch and the old workers, he studied seriously such works of Chairman Mao as "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," and conscientiously carried out combat-self and repudiate revisionism. He said, "In the past I thought it was a misfortune to do sample collecting. Actually that was because of a defect in my thinking. I used to think that in collecting coal samples there is no chance of getting ahead. Actually it was only my own selfishness rearing its head."

After having been through the education in the thinking of revolution and the future of revolution, there was a marked improvement in his thinking. He became satisfied with his work and was always competing for the heavy and dirty work, as well as diligently delving in the study of sample collecting technique. Recently, there was a shortage of scale for the making of analysis, and he and the other workers located ten sets from the rubbish vault, which after repair and being put to use, insured the carrying out of analysis work.

In the past two years, 9 of the 400 young workers who newly entered the factory have joined the Chinese Communist Party, some 50 have joined the Communist Youth League, and 32 have been trained as hardcores in charge of leadership work in workshops and as section and team leaders.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Grasp the Weapon of Theory and Carry Out Criticism of Revisionism in Depth

- By studying diligently, the CCP Hohsien Hsien Committee criticizes the fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and pushes forward the in-depth development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 5, 1972)

(Jen-min Jih-pao dispatch) Integrating repudiate-revisionism and rectification with reading and study, the CCP Hohsien Hsien Committee, Anhwei Province, diligently read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, vigorously criticize swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and enable study to become intensive and the criticism of revisionism to continue to develop in depth.

After definite results were scored in the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement in the hsien, there appeared a mood of complacency among a small number of comrades of the hsien Party committee which affected the further in-depth development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement. In the light of this phenomenon, the principal leading comrade of the hsien Party committee, leading the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee, studied seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and the basic line of the Party throughout the whole historical period of socialism, and analyzed and studied the condition of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement.

They felt that: Although many criticisms have been carried out on the revisionist line and the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, there are still some reactionary viewpoints that have not been thoroughly and completely repudiated. In order to enable the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement to deepen further, leading members of the committee must set the pace in study, grasp the weapon of theory and vigorously criticize revisionism in a vital spot.

A member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee from a worker-peasant background has criticized four times in succession the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in slandering the excellent situation in the national economy, and each time the criticism was more penetrating than the last.

In the first criticism, filled with great proletarian wrath, he displayed numerous facts, but because he had not properly grasped the weapon of theory, though he criticized this and that, he was still unable to present the reason clearly, and felt that it could not be developed in depth. Later, with references to this problem, he studied the relevant chapters of "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," and initially mastered this basic principle of Marxism that the

relation of production must be compatible with the development of productivity as well as the superiority of the socialist economic relations. From that he realized that the aim of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in slandering the excellent situation was nothing but wishful thinking on their part to negate China's socialist system and to restore capitalism.

The example of this standing committee member in reading diligently and criticizing vigorously the fallacies of revisionism has enlightened everyone, and enabled the hsien Party committee and other comrades to understand more clearly that conscientious reading and study are the key for distinguishing between true and false Marxism and deepening the criticism of revisionism. Only by strengthening study in the criticism of revisionism could one be able to see clearly and criticize deeply the essence of the revisionist fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Because of that, everybody has more consciously integrated study closely with the criticism of revisionism.

In order to enable the further in-depth development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, the standing committee member of the hsien Party committee has, on the basis of the main points in each stage of criticism, the difficult points in theory, and the more confused viewpoints in the thinking of everybody, made out a list of titles and ascertained the main points of reading, and proceeding from the actual condition of everyone and on the basis of their partiality, carried out preparation work well. During the criticism, they first made a criticism at a small meeting to ascertain certain problems, then they made another criticism again at a big meeting, and returned after that once more to normal study. When the time arrived, they again called a big meeting and concentrated their criticisms. By means of such continuous repetitions, they enabled the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement to develop forward in waves.

For a time, some of the comrades found it more difficult to criticize the fallacies of "heroes and slaves are both makers of history" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Therefore, setting the pace, the responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee studied together with everyone relevant chapters from "Anti-Dühring," "The Chinese Revolution and the CCP," "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and with reference to the fact that such big water conservation projects as Szumashan, Shihli-ch'angch'ü, Yühsinho and Fengshanho were built by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members, criticized again the fallacies of "heroes and slaves jointly make history," understood correctly the interrelations between the leadership, the political party, the classes and the masses, and mastered thoroughly the basic viewpoint of historical materialism. In that way, the fallacy of "heroes and slaves jointly make history" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was theoretically ripped apart as a sophistry of eclecticism used to cover up their reactionary historical idealism and to serve their capitalist restoration.

Because of maintaining the integration of conscientious reading with in-depth criticism of revisionism, the CCP Hohsien Hsien Committee is not only able to raise its theoretical level, but is also able to push forward the in-depth development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement.

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SIDELINE PRODUCTION

A Necessary Supplement To Collective Economy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 5, 1972)

Under the logical premise of actively developing collective production, the Party committee of the No. 13 production brigade of Chiht'ang commune of Ch'angshou hsien, Kiangsu Province, pays attention to helping the commune members with the development of household sideline production, and correctly links up the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. It succeeds in bringing about a vigorous development in livestock, a flourishing growth of plants and bamboo, and an increase in socialist production to support collective production and improve the commune members' livelihood.

The correct handling of commune members' household sideline production by the Party branch of the No. 13 production brigade has been put through an unconscious to a conscious process. In the past, some of the cadres of the Party branch thought that as long as collective production could be properly carried out, the development of household sideline production was of no great importance. Some of the comrades, influenced by the extreme "Left" ideas in society, erroneously thought that the development of household sideline production would affect collective production, and suggested "cutting off its tail" and "catching up with the advanced." Therefore, there appeared a method of interfering with and restricting the development of normal household sideline production of commune members.

In 1969, after the establishment of the new Party branch, this problem of how to handle household sideline production of the commune members was brought up many times for discussion. They studied the economic policies of the Party for the countryside at the present stage, and made a comparative analysis of conditions in two production teams. The condition of collective production in the No. 3 production team was much better than that of the No. 6 production team, but because there was less household sideline production in the No. 3 production team and less handing in of household manure by the commune members while the consumption of commercial fertilizer was more and the cost of agriculture was higher than in the No. 6 production brigade, distribution for the commune members was less than that for the No. 6 production brigade. By means of this comparative analysis, everybody was able to understand that normal household sideline production by commune members not only would not interfere with collective production, but should also be a necessary supplement to the collective economy.

For a time, a small number of commune members took their agricultural sideline production surplus as well as their bamboo and timber outside and sold them not at the prescribed market price. Individuals carried out work with great enthusiasm on their private plots and planted a large amount of economic products which affected collective production. The Party committee at once noticed that as a budding sprout of the spontaneous trend of capitalism. They organized the cadres and masses in time to study seriously

the economic policies of the Party for the countryside at the present stage, and with reference to reality, vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary Right and extreme "Left" double standards of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and their crimes of sabotaging and interfering with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and raised the line awareness of everyone.

Everybody realized that, under the unified leadership of the Party, although the selling of surplus agricultural products was permissible, yet to sell them above the prescribed market price was wrong. Although the carrying out of private plot well during one's own spare time was permissible, yet letting it to interfere with collective labor was wrong. After improvement in understanding, the commune members who sold their products above the prescribed market price, all consciously returned the amount they over-charged to the former owners.

The No. 13 production brigade is also paying attention to helping the commune members with the solving of concrete problems encountered in the development of household sideline production. For example, in the past, they only laid stress on the handing in of manure to the collective, but overlooked the use of manure by the commune members. Without sufficient manure, the commune members were unable to plant their private plots properly, and there was a shortage of green fodder, which affected the raising of pigs.

At present, while actively mobilizing the commune members to hand in manure, they also leave a suitable amount behind for the commune members. When the commune members were experiencing difficulties with the supply of piglets for raising, the various production teams would pay attention to the keeping of sows. In 1971, the whole production brigade kept 108 head of sows, and bred more than 2,000 piglets which more than satisfied the need of the commune members.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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EDUCATION FOR NATIONAL MINORITIES

Situation of Educational Revolution Excellent in Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 1, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) In the course of the penetrating movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the broad masses of cadres and revolutionary teachers and students on the front of education in Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou combine mass criticism with the wiping out of pernicious influence, surmount interference and continuously push forward the penetrating development of the educational revolution.

To strengthen leadership over educational revolution, the secretary of the chou committee who was responsible for cultural and educational work led some cadres to stay and work in T'umen No. 1 Middle School and to gain experience in guiding the educational revolution. Other secretaries constantly looked into the conditions of the educational revolution and were always ready to solve problems cropping up in the course of educational revolution. The leading cadres of Wangch'ing, Huich'un, Holung and Yenchi hsien and of T'umen municipality also joined in grasping education. Various municipalities and hsien selected and sent a group of cadres who had high consciousness of the line and were familiar with educational work to reinforce leadership over the educational agencies and schools, and organizations for teachers' advancement and teaching research were reactivated, thereby greatly strengthening leadership over the educational revolution.

The continuous deepening of the movement to criticize-revisionism and rectify style of work enabled the broad masses of cadres on the educational front and the teachers and students to strengthen further their regard for the Party's policy, brought about the further implementation of the Party's policies toward cadres and toward intellectuals, aroused the teachers' enthusiasm in revolution and promoted the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian policy of education. Various schools also criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in violating the Party's policy toward intellectuals and went further to eliminate the pernicious influence of such reactionary fallacies as "Go rather to the 'Left' than to the Right" and "it is a misfortune to be a teacher." The leaders at all levels paid attention to trusting the broad masses of teachers politically, supporting them in work, educating them patiently and showing concern for them in everyday life. A group of the advanced elements among the teachers have been enrolled in the Chinese Communist Party. Now, about 16 percent of the middle and primary school teachers of the chou are Party members. Leaders at all levels in the chou generally pay attention to training teachers of minority nationalities. Teachers of Korean nationality account for 48 percent of middle and primary school teachers of the chou.

In order to train and improve the teachers of minority nationalities, the leadership of Lungmen commune, Holung hsien, enforces the system requiring Korean teachers to carry out study for half a day every week, so as to improve

their quality of teaching of language and to raise their theoretical level. With the Party's policy toward intellectuals carried out to a further extent, the broad masses of teachers have become more conscious in studying the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and also in grasping transformation of teaching and improving the quality of teaching. In Yenchi municipality, many older teachers of middle and primary schools have written and compiled many reference books for teaching, contributing their share to the educational revolution.

As a result of the deep-going movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party's policy of education has been implemented continuously and in an all-round way. The leaders of many schools go deep into the first line of teaching to hear the lessons taught and to participate in the activities of teaching research. The leaders of T'umen No. 1 Middle School, Hungkuang Primary School at Lungching, Yenchi hsien, and Tehua Middle School at Holung hsien, perseveringly and constantly participate in hearing and preparation of lessons and help the teachers distinguish between the right and the wrong line, giving an impetus to the transformation of teaching. To improve the quality of teaching, the broad masses of teachers strenuously study their profession for the revolutionand work laboriously to enable the students to develop morally, intellectually and physically. The broad masses of teachers and students are advancing bravely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

Memorial Meeting in Kwangchow for Five Chinese Seamen Killed by US Bombing

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 31, 1972)

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee arranged a memorial meeting this afternoon in deep mourning for the five chinese seamen killed by u.s. aircraft bombing on august 22. they were comrade chou mao-chen, captain of the chinese ship "hongqi 151"; comrade ma chuan-chu, deputy political commissar of the ship; and comrades chang hsiang-pin, hsieh mao-liang and fang shu-tung, sailors.

there were wreaths presented by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council, as well as those presented by the ministry of communications, the ministry of foreign trade, the kwangtung provincial committee of the c.p.c., the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the people's liberation army units stationed in kwangchow, the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

wreaths were also presented by the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china and the consulate-general of the d.r.v.n. in kwangchow.

attending the memorial meeting were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. units stationed in kwangchow, and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee chen yu, huang jung-hai, ou chih-fu, lin li-ming, shan yin-chang, chiao lin-yi, yu chen-ho, pai ping and hu nan-ching; pan yu-hung, a leading member of the ministry of communications; and 1,500 workers, peasants, soldiers and seamen.

also present were tran van thong, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow, vietnamese comrades in the city, and vietnamese seamen.

lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, sternly condemned u.s. imperialism for its crime of bombing and killing the five chinese seamen. he expressed firm support for the august 24 statement of the chinese foreign ministry. he said in a memorial speech: "the vietnamese people have won great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. u.s. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat. but no u.s. imperialist war escalation can frighten the heroic vietnamese people or save u.s. imperialism from utter defeat."

he said: "chou mao-chen and the four other comrades had firmly kept in mind the consistent teaching of chairman mao

and the party, carried forward the spirit of proletarian internationalism and fearless revolutionary heroism, and died heroically at their fighting post. they died a glorious death. they were internationalist fighters who shared weal and woe with the vietnamese people. they are forever a good example for us to learn from."

lin li-ming said: "while mourning with deep grief for chou mao-chen and the other martyrs, we will translate indignation into strength and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by the great leader chairman mao, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war so as to do a still better job in our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction; we will resolutely fulfil our proletarian internationalist duty and support the heroic vietnamese people in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end."

comrade pan yu-hung read out a message of condolence from the ministry of communications. on behalf of transport workers throughout the country, he expressed profound condolences on the death of the martyrs and heartfelt sympathy with members of their families.

consul tran van thong addressed the meeting. he spoke highly of the noble spirit of internationalism of chou mao-chen and the four other chinese comrades and of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of viet nam and china.

he said: "the death of the five comrades has aroused our intense hatred for u.s. imperialism. we are fighting and are determined to defeat u.s. imperialism lock, stock, and barrel."

on behalf of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general and vietnamese comrades in kwangchow, the consul expressed deep condolences to and sympathy for the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the families of chou mao-chen and the four other martyrs.

na yueh-ching, a representative of the bereaved families, also spoke at the meeting. she said: "we will turn grief into strength, study diligently, work hard, educate our children well, and advance courageously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

RURAL TRADE

Brisk Trade in Southwest China Minority Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 31, 1972)

trade is brisk in the nuchiang lisu autonomous chou in southwest china's yunnan province. all the counties, people's communes and brigades, and even out-of-the-way mountain villages have shops or trading centres. total purchases last year were 10.5 times the 1952 figure while sales went up 13.7 times.

this is a big change for the lisu, nu, tulung, pai, yi, nahsi, pumi, chingpo, tibetan and other nationalities in the area.

four of the five counties are situated in the mountains. traffic was very difficult and there was not a single shop anywhere in the area before liberation. people had to travel several days through the mountains to buy such necessities as salt. they were completely isolated from the outside during the winter months when the roads were blocked by snow.

after liberation, the communist party and chairman mao showed much concern for the minority people and sent many commercial workers and abundant supplies of commodities to the area. the people can now get goods produced in peking, shanghai and kunming and sell animal hides, musk, medicinal herbs and other local products at trading centres near their homes.

under the guidance of chairman mao's principle "develop the economy and ensure supplies", the commercial departments supply large quantities of fertilizer, insecticides and farm tools. they help the communes and brigades develop pig and sheep raising, enlarge industrial forests and medical herb farms and make bamboo, timber and other products.

commercial workers of the tahsingti commune often go to the villages to investigate the needs of production. when they learned that a production brigade lacked seeds of medicinal herbs, they immediately sent people to find such seeds for the brigade and helped the brigade plant herbs.

the commercial departments pay attention to meeting the special needs of the minority people. the lisu, nu and pai people like deep cauldrons for cooking. so the commercial departments arranged for the production of such cauldrons.

the party and revolutionary committees at various levels have made efforts to train commercial workers

from among the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants of minority nationalities. there are now 1,400 such workers in the chou and many of them have been elected to leading posts. teng mei-hsiang, a lisu cadre and head of a shop's leading group, often tours the villages with goods for the convenience of commune members. when the maize and rice of some production teams were attacked by insects last june, he and six other commercial workers immediately sent insecticide to these teams.

SILKWORM BREEDING

Chinese Provinces Report Good Harvests of Spring Tussah Silkworm Cocoons

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

some chinese provinces reported good harvests of spring tussah silkworm cocoons. honan province registered a 30 per cent increase in total output compared with last year. shantung province got a 20 per cent increase and heilungkiang province a 75 per cent increase. the cocoons are of bigger size and have lustrous silk.

these provinces have developed sericulture in accordance with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

honan's zushan county, a noted tussah silkworm centre, this year reared 17 per cent more silkworms than last year and also got a good harvest of wheat following good grain and cocoon harvests for many years running. honan province made efforts to popularize good breeds of silkworms and improved rearing techniques. seventy per cent of the tussah silkworms reared this year were of good breed.

china's northernmost heilungkiang province staged rearing tussah silkworms in 1958 and has since made rapid progress. the success has exploded the myth that silkworms could not grow in such cold areas.

RAMIE PRODUCTION

China's Ramie-Producing Centers Report Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

central china's ramie-producing centres of hupeh and hunan provinces got good early crops that surpass those of 1971. some counties in hupeh report a 20 per cent increase in ramie output.

used in weaving and paper-making, ramie is grown in southern china. the people in the two provinces summed up their experience in order to raise output and improve quality this year. they adopted measures to improve management of the growing crop. leading members of tayeh county in hupeh province went to people's communes and production brigades and helped them plan production. the county's ramie output was 50 per cent higher than that of the corresponding period of last year. there was little rain in many places in hunan, starting last winter. the cadres and masses worked hard to fight the drought and got a good harvest.

the cadres and masses in the provinces enlarged the area under ramie while paying attention to grain production. the ramie area in hupeh province's yanghsin county rose from 2,500 to 3,000 hectares. output of early crop increased by more than 20 per cent. chiaho county in hunan expanded the ramie area and the output and quality of its early crop surpassed those for any previous year. the state purchased 36 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

LAND RECLAMATION

Northeast China Province Turns Marshes into Fertile Fields

(NCNA-English Harbin, Sept. 1, 1972)

a unit of the production and construction corps of the chinese people's liberation army in heilungkiang province has turned a large marshy area on china's northeastern border into a basically mechanized farming base. they have opened more than 150,000 hectares in the past two years and reaped 225,000 tons of grain, of which 80,000 tons was delivered to the state.

the fuyuan area is drained by the heilung, sunghua and wusuli rivers. only wasteland on the edge of the marshy area was reclaimed in the past and it was considered too difficult to open the land in the centre of the area. leading members of the unit went there in the winter of 1969 to make a oetailed survey. the builders drove in several hundred tractors and started reclaiming land the next spring.

the commanders and fighters combined this work with controlling water. they reclaimed more than 50,000 hectares that year and reaped 11,000 tons of grain and soyabeans.

in the past two years, they have dug 1,300 kilometres of canals. the marshes have been transformed into fertile fields. factories, schools and shops have been put up. 2,500 kilometres of roads connect the companies. agriculture, forestry, stock breeding, side-line production and fisheries have all developed.

crops are now growing well. over 86,000 hectares of wheat have already been harvested and yield per hectare / and total output increased by a big margin.

COMMUNICATIONS

New Telephone Line in Northwest China Desert

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 31, 1972)

a new, 500-kilometre-long telephone line links this capital city of the northwest china province of kansu with an outlying area inhabited mostly by mongolians.

the tele-communications workers completed the project in five months during the great proletarian cultural revolution. working hard and relying on their own efforts, they overcame a host of difficulties in putting up the line across the vast tengri desert.

the workers built a cement electric-pole factory with equipment of their own devising and made the poles in one and a half months as against the scheduled three months. they devised a new crane for erecting the poles and improved their working method. efficiency rose tenfold as a result.

an engineering feat was the section crossing the lungshou mountains with several hundred poles planted on overhanging cliffs some three thousand metres above sea level. the mountains turned out to be a mere trifle in the face of the valiant workers who, in the absence of necessary equipment, hacked the rock with hammers and chisels and carried the poles uphill.

FERTILIZER

East China Soil and Fertilizer Research Institute Serves Agriculture Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 31, 1972)

the tehchou soil and fertilizer research institute of east china's shantung province has successfully conducted 17 research items in the past year. some have been popularized in the locality and are welcomed.

these include production by indigenous methods and application of 5406 spore powder (a bacterial fertilizer made of micro-organisms) and an antibiotic to treat the rot of apple, revigoration of degenerated borer-killing bacillus, the art of growing high-yield apple trees with good fruit, and multi-purpose use of treated waste water from paper making.

in scoring these achievements, the research workers linked the experience of local peasants with their research. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they are more conscious in serving farm production. the 5406 bacterial fertilizer, an effective remedy for poor soil, was applied in 1971 on some 666,000 hectares in shantung. the peasants demanded its further popularization. but the method to produce it is rather complicated. the tehchou research workers improved the method which simplified the working process, raised quality and lowered cost of production and consumption of fuel.

farmland in tehchou area which consists of a dozen counties used to be seriously alkali-affected due to recurring waterlogging. guided by the party organizations, research workers asked experienced peasants for advice and applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking in analyzing the causes of alkalization particular to this area. they came to the conclusion: while water may increase the alkali content in the soil, it may leach alkali out. they went among the masses to learn how some places had solved the problem by building water conservancy projects, levelling land and digging ditches to wash the soil. they popularized the experience throughout the area. crops thrived on a lot of alkali soil which had been improved.

a paper mill used to discharge 4,000 tons of waste water containing caustic soda and sulphur every day into rivers that run through three counties, doing great harm to the crops on their banks. the institute formed a special group to experiment on the multiple use of the waste water by indigenous methods. helped by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they made 702 plant hormone from an enzyme cultivated from an essential organic substance

of woody fiber which had been extracted from the waste water. thus the waste water was purified greatly.

members of the institute go to a number of selected production teams regularly, where they consult the peasants and solve knotty problems arising in their scientific research and help them carry out mass scientific experiments and train agro-technicians. at the same time, they learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants to remould their own world outlook. they have set up more than 20 such "bases" and helped train 1,300 peasant agro-technicians. all these production teams increased output. one of the "bases" solved such long-standing problems as the root rot of apple and the cracking of apples through the cooperation of research workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. in addition, the peasants learned to rationally irrigate the fields and apply fertilizer to prevent lodging and made per hectare grain yield rise from 3.67 to 6.07 tons.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Algerian Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with nemiche djelloul, secretary-general of the algerian ministry of health, and all members of the algerian health delegation led by him.

the members of the delegation present on the occasion were benadouda amari, director of the health action department of the ministry of health and principal of the national health school, and lemkami mahamed, general manager of the central dispensary.

present was mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy here.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned tsao ke-chiang, pu chun-chin and others.

ATT CHAMPIONSHIPS

ATTC Will Promote Asian People's Solidarity, Says Organizing Committee Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

"the first asian table tennis championships scheduled to take place in peking from september 2nd to 13th and the forthcoming first congress of the asian table tennis union will be a grand gathering of asian table tennis circles. they will contribute to strengthening the friendship and unity of the people and table tennis players of various countries and regions in asia."

this was stated by yu pu-hsueh, chairman of the organizing committee of the first a.t.t.c., in an interview with hsinhua today.

he declared that to date, players and representatives from some 30 asian countries and

regions had applied to take part in the championships. most of them had arrived in peking. some others were on the way. many of them were noted figures from asian table tennis circles or outstanding world players. in addition, there were quite a number of up-and-coming players. "that so many friends are gathering together is a manifestation of the great unity of the people and players in asia," said yu pu-hsueh.

"the industrious and brave asian people have common experience in history. today they are faced with the common tasks of opposing foreign aggression and interference, defending state sovereignty and national independence and developing their national economy and culture. the asian people have sympathized with and supported each other in their past and present struggles," he pointed out. "it is for promoting the unity and friendship of the people and sportsmen of asian countries and regions that the championships participants have come here from all parts of asia. we are very glad to see this and we extend warm welcome to all," he added.

he pointed out that there had been growing friendly exchanges among asian table tennis circles in recent years. "the asian table tennis union inaugurated in may this year," he said, "is a great beginning. it reflects the common desire of asian table tennis circles and players for strengthening their friendship and solidarity."

he said: "the aims of the a.t.t.u. stress on enhancing friendship among the people and table tennis players of the countries and regions in asia and developing friendly ties between the table tennis circles and players of asia and those of other continents, and promoting the popularization, development and advancement of table tennis in asia.

"in line with its aims, the a.t.t.u. has laid down the following principles: first, all union members, big or small, are equal and respect each other; second, democratic consultation."

yu pu-hsueh continued: "since its founding four months ago, the a.t.t.u. has won the support of the table tennis circles of an increasing number of asian countries and regions. this fully shows the vitality of this new-type international sports organization. we believe that the a.t.t.u. will be able to unite more and more people and table tennis players of asian countries and regions."

yu pu-hsueh continued: "the aims of the a.t.t.u. are reflected in the provisions and arrangements made for the championships. for instance, the organizing committee will provide facilities during the

championships for delegations to get together. friendship prize cups have been prepared for those players from all teams who set examples in promoting friendship and examples of noble sportsmanship. junior events (boys' singles and girls' singles) are instituted with a view to promoting table tennis among the teenagers in asia. the men's and women's singles and the boys' and girls' singles events will be played by round robin system in the first stage so as to provide more chances for the players, especially new hands, to play and learn from each other. it is for providing the players with more opportunities to exchange experience and improve their skill mutually that joint practices before the competition proper are encouraged on a voluntary basis. prizes will be given to winners from first to eighth placings in both men's and women's team events so that more players will receive encouragement. the seeding for the team events and the various individual events and the sequence of the seeds are decided upon in the light of the technical level of the participating teams and players while giving due consideration to the different regions."

in conclusion, yu pu-hsueh said: "all preparations for the first asian table tennis championships have been completed, thanks to the energetic assistance and support from the executive committee and council members of the a.t.t.u., table tennis associations of other countries and regions participating in the championships and from other quarters. for this, i, on behalf of the organizing committee, express thanks to friends in the various countries and regions. we are confident that, with our joint efforts, the championships will be a success."

Six More Asian Table Tennis Delegation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

six more delegations arrived in peking by air today for the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.).

they are: the iraqi table tennis delegation with mouayed a. majid al-badri as leader and salah m. hasan as deputy leader; the lebanese table tennis delegation led by georges michel hani; the pakistan table tennis delegation led by sayid mohammad sibtain; the palestine table tennis delegation led by salem mohamed saleh (some players had arrived in peking earlier); the table tennis delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen with abdul-rahman omer balgon as leader and salem ali ahmed as deputy leader; and the syrian table

tennis delegation with mohamad al bizem as leader and khaled misske as deputy leader.

tareq mohamad al-barrak, deputy leader of the kuwait table tennis delegation, arrived by the same plane.

they were welcomed at the airport by rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u.; kuo tung-chun, vice-chairman of the championship organizing committee; moubarik hamad al-rashed, leader of the kuwait table tennis delegation; chang hsieh-lin, deputy leader of the chinese table tennis delegation; and ta chung and wang fu-yung, leading members of chinese organizations.

also present were andre sader, charge d'affaires ad interim of the lebanese embassy in peking; b. ali, charge d'affaires a.i. of the pakistan embassy; mansour bin zimah, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the people's democratic republic of yemen; abdallah cheikh atiyeh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the syrian embassy; and munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

President of Indian Table Tennis Delegation and Philippine Table Tennis Delegation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

t.d. ranga ramanujan, president of the table tennis federation of india, and a philippine table tennis delegation with vicente liwac as its leader and p.v. gonzalez as its deputy leader arrived here by air today for the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union.

they were met at the airport by li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the championship organizing committee; chiu chung-hui, deputy leader of the chinese table tennis delegation; and leading members of chinese organizations concerned liu feng and ta chung, as well as kyuhei muraoka, secretary of the delegation of the japan table tennis association, and ichiro ogimura, head coach of the japanese table tennis delegation.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chairman of GDR People's Chamber Presidium Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Berlin, Aug. 30, 1972)

gerald goetting, chairman of the presidium of the people's chamber of the german democratic republic, received peng kuang-wei, chinese ambassador to the g.d.r., here yesterday.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Advance Party Arrives in Peking to Make Preparations for Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

a 13-member japanese advance party arrived in peking by air tonight to make preparations for prime minister kakuei tanaka's visit to china.

the arrivals are: hiroshi hashimoto, chief of the china section of the asia department of the japanese foreign ministry, and teruji akiyama, ryozo okuda, hiroshi ichihara, toru nakamura, kiyoshi nishimura, kunihiro narumi, sakae yamaguchi, fujimatsu yamamoto, motofumi asai, atsushi hatakenaka, tomohiko yanase and koichi obata.

they were met at the airport by han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned, including lien wei-chung, li meng-ching, ma yu-chen, wu chien-hua, hsu hsi-yao, liu yuan, wang feng and hsing jen-hsien.

also present were eiichi himeno, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and other japanese friends.

liu hua, section chief of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, had made a special trip to kwangchow to meet the japanese advance party and accompanied it to peking.

Delegation of Japanese Economic Circles Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

the delegation of economic circles of japan wound up its friendly visit to peking and left by air today for a visit to southern china before going home.

on the delegation were yoshihiro inayama, yoshizane imasa, keisuke idemizu, kenichiro komai, tatsuzo mizukami, masao sakisaka and shujiro tanaka.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, li hsi-fu, wang hsiao-yi and sun ping-hua.

also present were japanese friends in peking teiji hagiwara and eiichi himeno.

Delegation of Veteran Players of Japan Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

a delegation of veteran players of the japan table tennis association with koji kimura as its leader and kimiyo kurimoto (nee matsuzaki) as its deputy leader arrived here by air this evening.

present at the airport to give it a warm welcome were li ching-chuan and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships; leader of the chinese table tennis delegation hsu yin-sheng and deputy leaders of the delegation li fu-jung, chang hsieh-lin and chiu chung-hui; leading members of chinese organizations liu feng and ta chung. the japanese veteran players were greeted by scores of chinese table tennis coaches and players waving flowers.

also present were kyuhei muraoka, secretary of the delegation of the japan table tennis association; ichiro ogimura, head coach of the japanese table tennis delegation; and other japanese friends.

CHINA AND LIBYA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Greet Libyan Revolution Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, today sent a message to omar moamer kazafi, chairman of the revolutionary command council of the arab republic of libya, and abdel salam jalloud, premier of the libyan government, warmly greeting them on the third anniversary of the revolution of the arab republic of libya. the message reads:

his excellency omar moamer kazafi, chairman of the revolutionary command council of the arab republic of libya,

his excellency abdel salam jalloud, premier of the government of the arab republic of libya,

tripoli.

on the occasion of the third anniversary of the revolution of the arab republic of libya, we express warm congratulations to your excellencies and the government and people of libya on behalf of the chinese government and people.

may your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

august 31, 1972

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese High Polymers Group Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

the high polymers study group of the chinese academy of sciences led by tsao yung returned to peking by train today, after winding up its visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

meeting the group at the railway station were liu ta-kang, chen ping and hu nai-chu, leading members of departments of the chinese academy of sciences.

present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and liu yong mun, third secretary, of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Party, Government Leaders Send Congratulatory Message to Vietnamese Party, Government Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, and comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, extending the warmest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. the full text of the message reads:

comrade ton duc thang,
president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade le duan,
first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,

comrade truong chinh,
chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong,
premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

hanoi

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam, we, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, extend the warmest congratulations to the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the fraternal vietnamese people.

under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, the heroic vietnamese people have in the past twenty-seven years fought with dauntless heroism and militant revolutionary stamina against one imperialist war of aggression after another and safeguarded the fruits of socialism in northern viet nam, writing brilliant chapters in the annals of the cause of liberation of the vietnamese nation. the heroic deeds of the vietnamese people in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles have been a tremendous encouragement to the chinese people and a valuable contribution to the liberation struggles of all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world.

at present, the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is developing triumphantly and the whole situation in indochina is excellent. the south vietnamese armed forces and people have launched fierce offensives in various battlefields, dealt heavy blows to the u.s. imperialist scheme of "vietnamizing" the war and scored splendid victories. u.s. imperialism has attempted to force the vietnamese people to cease fighting by stepping up its air and naval raids and imposing a blockade through the laying of mines, but this is sheer day-dreaming. the bombs of u.s. imperialism have not shaken and will never be able to shake the iron will of the vietnamese people. following president ho chi minh's teaching "we prefer to make any sacrifice rather than lose the fatherland and be slaves," the heroic vietnamese people, united as one and fearing no difficulties, are advancing triumphantly with firm militant strides. we are deeply convinced that the vietnamese people, tempered in

protracted revolutionary wars and fighting in unity with the peoples of laos and cambodia, will certainly defeat u.s. imperialist aggression and win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the chinese and vietnamese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin together. to support and assist the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a bounden internationalist duty of the chinese people. no matter what hardships and dangers the vietnamese people may still face in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the chinese people will remain on your side and give all-out support and assistance to your just struggle.

final victory surely belongs to the heroic vietnamese and other indochinese peoples exclamation

mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's
republic of china

chu teh
chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 1, 1972

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen Gives Reception to Warmly Celebrate 27th Anniversary of Founding DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a reception at the embassy here this evening to warmly celebrate the 27th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

among the guests were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang tung-hsing, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; hua kuo-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

also present were:

sarin chhak, foreign minister, and thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and

thonglay khommasith, leader of the laos (laotian patriotic front) table tennis delegation.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and embassy officials attended the reception.

the national flags of the people's republic of china and the d.r.v.n. hung side by side in the embassy hall. the reception began with the playing of the national anthems of china and the d.r.v.n.

ambassador ngo thuyen and comrade yeh chien-ying spoke at the reception to warm applause (their speeches are released separately).

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship. hosts and guests amiably talked about the brotherly friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam. they warmly congratulated the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia on their brilliant victories in the war against u.s. imperialist aggression and for national salvation.

attending the reception were:

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, liu hsien-chuan, yang chieh, sha feng, liu wei, han nien-lung, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, shen chien, hsu chin-chiang, yang tien-kuei, chia lu-feng, wu jung-feng, liu yin, chen jui-ting, shih tzu-tsai, tsao kuang-lin, tsao lu, tu hsing-yuan, wang le-tien, chao fa-sheng, yen chun, kuo lu, yu mei, li ta-tung, yin cheng-chen, chiao pei-hsin, keng tao-ming, li ching-chuan, hao meng-pi; chang chi-chih, chang tzu-liang, chen chun, wang hai-ting, ma jen-hui, hsu han-ping, chao lan-hsiang and lu wei-chao;

leading members of various general departments, services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army wang shu-sheng, chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, wu jui-lin, kuang jen-nung, lin pin, fan yang-chun, chung hui, tsui ping, wang kuei-teh, wang yi, li kang and yuan hua-ping;

hsieh fu-min and pei shih-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and li chiu-ling and kuo shou-heng, leading members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by ambassador ngo thuyen at the reception he gave here this evening in celebration of the national day of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

respected comrade yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china,

respected other leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

respected laotian and cambodian comrades-in-arms,

respected comrade nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china,

ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames,

dear comrades and friends:

first of all i would like to express my sincere thanks to comrade premier chou en-lai and to other leading comrades of the chinese party and government, to their excellencies ministers and vice-ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia, to their excellencies ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames, to all the comrades and friends attending our reception today on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam.

27 years ago, under the leadership of the indochinese communist party - now the viet nam workers' party - the vietnamese people, after 15 years of building, gathering and training their forces through the anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist struggles, had risen up to wage the great august revolution to overthrow the yoke of the japanese and french imperialists' domination in viet nam and to found the d.r.v.n. in the september 2, 1945 proclamation of independence, president ho chi minh solemnly proclaimed: "viet nam has the right to be a free and independent country and in fact it is so already. the entire vietnamese people are determined to mobilize all their physical and mental strength and sacrifice their lives and property in order to safeguard their right to liberty and independence."

developing the spirit of indomitability of the august revolution, the spirit "we would rather sacrifice everything than lose our country and be enslaved", the vietnamese people launched victoriously the 9-year resistance to the u.s. imperialist-backed french colonialists. following up the historic dien bien phu victory, the conclusion of the geneva agreements on viet nam in 1954 recognised the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of viet nam.

but the u.s. imperialists had sabotaged the 1954 geneva agreements, built up the ngo dinh diem puppet administration, manoeuvring to turn south viet nam into a u.s. neo-colony and military base and to divide viet nam indefinitely. in face of the solidarity and fierce struggle of the south vietnamese people who disintegrated the organs of the puppet regime and reduced them to the point of collapse, the u.s. imperialists had undertaken the "special war", then the "local war" in south viet nam and the air and naval "war of destruction" against the d.r.v.n. as they

failed miserably, they were compelled to stop unconditionally the bombing of the d.r.v.n. and seat themselves at the paris quadripartite conference on viet nam.

countering the u.s. people's aspirations for an end of the dirty war of aggression in viet nam, expensive in terms of human lives and property, the very bellicose, stubborn and perfidious nixon administration is endeavouring to carry out the "vietnamisation of the war", at the same time spreading the war to cambodia and laos. but the u.s. aggressors and their stooges have sustained too heavy failures on all the indochinese battlefields. especially since the beginning of april this year, the south viet nam armed forces and people have staged powerful drives of offensives and uprisings and gained very important victories, inflicting very heavy blows on the "war vietnamisation" policy. the north viet nam armed forces and people have dealt and are continuing to deal due punishing ripostes on the arrogant u.s. aggressors who have violated their 1968 commitments and resumed the air and naval war of destruction on a yet never seen scale against the d.r.v.n., an independent and sovereign socialist country. for more than 5 months now, we have downed almost 500 u.s. planes, damaged and set afire more than 60 missions of u.s. warships, at the same time we are continuing to fulfil successfully the duty of the great rear towards the heroic great front, to ensure war-time production and protect the material and moral life and education and health of the people.

in their just struggle, the vietnamese people enjoy broad and strong approval and support of the people of socialist countries, of friends and progressive peoples all over the world, including progressive people in the u.s. the recent georgetown conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries has given positive support to the struggle against u.s. aggression for national salvation of the vietnamese and indochinese peoples, recognized the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and that of the royal government of national union of cambodia as its full members. on this occasion, through their distinguished representatives present here today, i would like to express the sincere thanks of the vietnamese people to the friends on all the five continents, their militant solidarity with the socialist countries, with the palestinian people, the oppressed peoples, the peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world fighting in the common struggle against the policy of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by the u.s. imperialists, and for peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

in their protracted revolutionary struggle against the colonialist and imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, in their present resistance against u.s. aggression for national salvation and in the socialist construction in north viet nam, the vietnamese people are always enjoying the big and precious support and aid of the

brotherly chinese people. chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, has said: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." this year, facing the u.s. imperialists' quite serious new war escalation in viet nam, the chinese government has more than once confirmed its people's determination to support the vietnamese people's resistance against u.s. aggression for national salvation till total victory. the chinese government has twice signed supplementary agreements for economic and military aid to viet nam. on this occasion, on behalf of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the d.r.v.n., i would like to express our sincere thanks to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the brotherly chinese people.

the vietnamese people are very glad at every big success achieved by the chinese people in the cause of socialist revolution and construction and convey to the chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party led by venerated chairman mao, their best wishes of more and more major achievements in the fulfilment of the fourth 5-year plan of economic development. the vietnamese people steadily support the determination of the chinese people to liberate taiwan, inalienable territory of the people's republic of china.

comrades and friends,

confronting the danger of total bankruptcy of the "war vietnamization" policy, nixon is frantically using air and naval forces to strike violently at north and south viet nam, showering every day tens of thousands of tons of bombs on the newly liberated areas of south viet nam, on populated regions, towns, townships, dyke and dam systems and irrigation works of north viet nam; he has thus piled up and is continuing to commit monstrous crimes against the vietnamese people. at the paris conference on the viet nam issue, the u.s. representative is still stubbornly refusing to respond to the 7-point solution and the elaboration of its two key problems put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

the nixon administration is continuing to stick to the nguyen van thieu puppet regime as a tool to carry out the "war vietnamization" policy, to suppress and trample underfoot the eager desires for true peace, national independence, freedom and democracy advocated by the south vietnamese people, with a view to realising the u.s. imperialists' neo-colonialism in south viet nam. however, nixon's cruel moves and perfidious actions cannot for sure avoid ignominious setbacks on the viet nam and indochina battlefields and deceive anybody.

the vietnamese people cherish peace dearly, but it should be peace guaranteed by independence and freedom. no ruthless force whatever, no impudent intimidation whatever of the u.s. imperialists could shake the vietnamese people's determination to struggle for independence and freedom. so long as the u.s. imperialists continue their aggression against viet nam, the vietnamese people will continue to fight till total victory. that constitutes the sacred right to self-defence of the vietnamese people as well as of the other peoples, victims of imperialist aggression in the world. the u.s. administration must stop its war of aggression against viet nam, stop bombing and shelling north viet nam, mining and blockading the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam, put an end to the "war vietnamization" policy in south viet nam. it must withdraw quickly the whole of u.s. troops and troops of foreign countries belonging to the u.s. camp from south viet nam, cease supporting the saigon puppet administration headed by nguyen van thieu to let the south vietnamese people settle by themselves their own affairs.

faithful to the joint declaration of the indochinese peoples' summit conference, the vietnamese people pledge to strengthen solidarity and fight side by side with the brotherly lao and khmer peoples to expel completely the u.s. aggressors from the indochinese peninsula, so that it may become a peninsula of peace, independence, prosperity of the peoples of the three indochinese countries bound together and forever in close unity, cooperation and mutual aid in the building of their respective countries each according to its own line.

once again, i would like to express my sincere gratitude to the distinguished guests, comrades and friends and propose a toast:

- to the everlasting brotherly friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples of viet nam and china,

- to the everlasting brotherly friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia.

- to the big victories of the chinese people in socialist revolution and construction.

- to the great victories of the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their resistance against u.s. aggression for national salvation.

- to the health and long life of chairman mao,

- to the health of prime minister chou en-lai, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying, and other leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

-to the health of their excellencies ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

- to the health of delegation leader thonglay khommasith

- to the health of his excellency ambassador nguyen van quang,

- to the health of their excellencies ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames,

- to the health of all comrades and friends present exclamation

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by comrade yeh chien-ying at the national day reception given here this evening by ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china:

respected ambassador ngo thuyen,
respected ambassador nguyen van quang,
comrades and friends,

the democratic republic of viet nam, our great socialist neighbour, has traversed a brilliant fighting course of twenty-seven years. we are elated today to join our vietnamese comrades-in-arms in celebrating this festival of historic significance. first of all, please allow me, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, to express the warmest congratulations to the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese government and the fraternal vietnamese people, who are fighting at the front of resistance to u.s. aggression.

the victory of the "august revolution" won by the vietnamese people under the leadership of their great leader president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party twenty-seven years ago ushered in a new epoch in the history of viet nam. thereupon, the democratic republic of viet nam became an independent and free country, the vietnamese nation stood up for good, and the days when imperialism had enslaved the vietnamese people at will were gone forever. after the birth of the democratic republic of viet nam, the french colonialist forces attempted a comeback and then u.s. imperialism launched its extremely barbarous war of aggression in an attempt to turn viet nam into its new colony. but the imperialist aggressive schemes have all gone bankrupt in the face of the heroic vietnamese

people. the socialist democratic republic of viet nam has all along stood firm at the southeastern outpost of asia; it has become the staunch bulwark of the war of the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and made important contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of asia and the whole world.

the present situation of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is excellent. launching successive fierce offensives, the armed forces and people of south viet nam have won numerous victories and achieved brilliant results of battle. in the short span of a few months, they have wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives, dealt a heavy blow to the u.s. plan of "vietnamization" and turned the situation even more favourable to the vietnamese people. now, quang tri province and other large areas of south viet nam have been liberated, the political struggle of the masses in enemy-occupied areas is developing vigorously, and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has won extensive warm support among the south vietnamese people and its international standing has risen daily. recently, the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held in georgetown has decided to recognize the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the royal government of national union of cambodia as full members of the conference. this is another proof that the puppets groomed by the united states are discredited both at home and internationally. no matter what desperate struggles the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys may put up, things are getting tougher and tougher for them.

the chinese people heartily rejoice at every new victory won by the fraternal vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. let us take this opportunity to express once again our warm congratulations to our vietnamese comrades-in-arms and wish you new and still greater victories in future.

u.s. imperialism invariably misjudges the situation, places a blind faith in its so-called "strength", underestimates the strength of a people's war and is unwilling to give up its aggressive ambitions. although it has withdrawn large numbers of ground forces from south viet nam, it has at the same time dispatched there larger air and naval forces than ever. although it has abandoned some u.s. military bases in south viet nam, it has established bigger bases for aggression in thailand. in appearance it is quitting ground battles, in fact the barbarous acts of aggression of the u.s. air and naval forces are intensifying and escalating the war. u.s. aircraft have not only imposed a blockade by mining the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam, but wantonly bombed inhabitation centres and industrial and agricultural enterprises in northern viet nam, and

even damaged dykes and irrigation systems in an attempt to cause floods in the high water season and menace the vietnamese people. this series of facts have exploded the u.s. government's lie about a desire for a quick end to the viet nam war. the chinese government and people strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its acts of aggression in escalating the war. the u.s. government must immediately stop attacking the dykes and irrigation systems of the democratic republic of viet nam; it must immediately stop all its acts of aggression against the vietnamese people.

the vietnamese people are a dauntless and heroic people. no brute force or truculent intimidation can shake their iron will in resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation. president ho chi minh put it well: "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." the heroic vietnamese people have been bravely fighting a sanguinary war for more than ten years against the u.s. aggressors for the realization of their sacred national rights, and they will not stop short of their objective. by dragging out the war, the u.s. aggressors will only land themselves in a more passive position and meet with more disastrous defeats.

comrades and friends,

the chinese and vietnamese peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms going through thick and thin together. both in the revolutionary years of the past and in today's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, we have been uniting together, fighting together and winning victories together. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." we will for ever follow chairman mao's teachings, regard the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples' struggle as our own struggle, and, by practical deeds of grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, do our best to support and help you in every way in fighting the aggressors. we resolutely support the seven-point peace proposal and the elaboration of its two points of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the vietnamese people's efforts for a peaceful settlement of the viet nam question. so long as the united states does not stop its aggression and the basic national rights of the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples are not realized, the chinese people will continue to support and assist the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this stand of ours is firm and unshakable.

we are convinced that victory will certainly belong to the heroic peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia exclamation

in conclusion, i request you all to raise your glasses and drink a toast

to the brilliant victories of the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

to the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese peoples,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and the three indochinese peoples,

to the health and long life of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrade le duan, comrade truong chinh and comrade pham van dong,

to the health of ambassador ngo thuyen and ambassador nguyen van quang,

to the health of the ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present,

to the health of our comrades-in-arms from viet nam, laos and cambodia present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Victory Certainly Belongs to Heroic Vietnamese Peoples, Says Jen-min Jih-pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "victory certainly belongs to the heroic vietnamese people", greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. the editorial reads:

on september 2, 1945, president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, solemnly declared the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam at the ba dinh square in hanoi. for 27 years, the d.r.v.n. has successfully traversed a glorious fighting course. with profound fraternal friendship, the chinese people extend warm congratulations and lofty militant salute to the vietnamese people who are jubilantly celebrating this glorious festival amid songs of victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the vietnamese people is a heroic people, the vietnamese nation a great nation. under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese people have waged a protracted and unswerving struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the independence and liberation of their fatherland. they finally won victory in the august revolution and independence for the fatherland. then, they fought for nine years against the french colonialists and drove them away. particularly in the past ten years and more, the indomitable and courageous vietnamese people, defying hardships and sacrifices and advancing wave upon wave, carried out a sublime and heroic struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and won great victories. the struggle and victories of the vietnamese people have set a glorious example for the oppressed nations throughout the world that a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big and added an illustrious page in the history of national liberation struggle of the whole world. the chinese people are proud to have such indomitable comrades-in-arms as the vietnamese people. the courageous and tenacious fighting spirit of the vietnamese people and the precious experiences accumulated in their protracted struggle are worthy to be learned from by the chinese people.

since the beginning of this year, the heroic north vietnamese people, bringing into full play the spirit of determination to fight and win, have severely punished the u.s. aggressors by shooting down or damaging many intruding u.s. aircraft and capturing a number of u.s. pilots, thus successfully foiling u.s. imperialism's escalation of its war against north viet nam. fighting the enemy while engaging in production, they have given vigorous support to their flesh-and-blood compatriots in the south. the patriotic armed forces and people in south viet nam have launched an all-round, sustained and powerful offensive against the enemy, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives, captured many important cities, towns and strategic positions, liberated vast areas including quang tri province and further enlarged the liberated areas. the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have won universal support among the broad masses in south viet nam and their international prestige is ever rising. at the same time, the people of cambodia and laos have also won many inspiring fresh victories on various battlefields. the situation of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is becoming more and more favourable to the people of indochina and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

while paying lip service to putting an end to the war in viet nam, the u.s. government has insisted on its policy of aggression and pursued the so-called war "vietnamization" programme. it has not only mined and blockaded the ports of north viet nam, but also despatched massive air and naval forces to bomb barbarously the populated areas and dykes and dams in north viet nam in a vain attempt to compel the vietnamese people to submit. should the u.s. government really want to end the vietnamese war, it must withdraw all u.s. aggressor troops and u.s. valet troops from south viet nam, stop all aggressive actions against viet nam, and conduct serious negotiations with the vietnamese side for a peaceful solution of the viet nam issue on the basis of the seven-point proposal put forth by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the elaboration of its two key points. there is no other way out. it is entirely miscalculation on the part of the u.s. government to attempt to coerce the heroic vietnamese people with war escalation or any other methods of intimidation.

the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh had pointed out: "we love peace, but it must be genuine peace in independence and freedom. for independence and freedom, the vietnamese people are determined to fight the u.s. aggressors through to complete victory, whatever the hardships and sacrifices may be." the vietnamese people is a great people which has been tempered in the protracted revolutionary war. no force on earth can shake the vietnamese people's iron will to fight to the end for safeguarding their sacred national right. we are firmly convinced that victory certainly belongs to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation victory certainly belongs to the heroic peoples of all indochinese countries exclamation

the peoples of china and viet nam are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties and the two peoples are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and can sustain the test of any storm. "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." the chinese people are determined to do their utmost to give all-out support to the vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory is won.

President Ton Duc Thang Confers Posthumous Decorations on Chinese Crew Members

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 31, 1972)

president ton duc thang of the democratic republic of viet nam, in accordance with a decision of the standing committee of the national assembly of d.r.v.n. ordered on august 26 the posthumous conferment of the military exploit order, first class, on five chinese crew members, according to vna.

the five crew members of the chinese merchant ship "hongqi no. 151" are captain chou mao-chen, deputy political commissar ma chuan-chu and seamen chang hsiang-pin, hsieh mao-liang and fang shu-tung. they were killed while performing their lofty internationalist duty of supporting the vietnamese cause of resisting u.s. imperialism and saving the country and of socialist construction.

the d.r.v.n. government has also posthumously awarded these five chinese comrades the friendship medal and sent to the bereaved the citations reading "with the gratitude of the vietnamese people".

Peking Reception Warmly Celebrates DRVN National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

the china-viet nam friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening in warm celebration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

among the guests were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and other officials of the embassy; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy; members of the d.r.v.n. table tennis delegation; and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

attending were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman

of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang shu-sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

on this festive occasion, kuo mo-jo extended warmest fraternal greetings and paid high respects to the people of viet nam fighting in the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression. he did this on behalf of the chinese people, the china-viet nam friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

kuo mo-jo warmly praised the heroic vietnamese people. under the wise leadership of the workers' party and government of viet nam, they had displayed the revolutionary spirit of bravery, staunchness and hard struggle, and achieved brilliant success in the great cause of resisting imperialist aggression and building the socialist north, he said.

"the present situation in the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is excellent," he said. "over the past five months, the army and people in south viet nam have mounted fierce offensives on various battlefields and thrown the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys into a panic. they have dealt a telling blow to the u.s. imperialist plan to 'vietnamize' the war, and won a tremendous victory."

kuo mo-jo said: "no brutality and machination of u.s. imperialism can shake the iron will of the vietnamese people or their confidence in victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. nor can such brutality and machination save u.s. imperialism from doomed defeat in viet nam and all indochina."

"the chinese people," he said, "always look upon the vietnamese people's struggle as their own struggle and the vietnamese people's victory as their own victory. acting in accordance with chairman mao's teaching, the chinese people will, as always, do their utmost to support the people of viet nam and other countries of indochina till they achieve complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

speaking on behalf of ambassador ngo thuyen, nguyen tien said: "viet nam and china are close fraternal socialist neighbours. the people of the two countries have, in the course of protracted struggle, forged a profound friendship of militant unity as 'comrades and brothers.'"

he said: "for independence and freedom, we vietnamese people have been fighting for nearly half a century against the most powerful imperialists.

"over the past decade and more, in particular, the beautiful and fertile land in the south of our country has withstood american bombs by tens of megatons, and our beloved compatriots in the south have been subjected to barbarous killing by u.s. imperialism and the puppet saigon regime."

"however, our people, rallying round the banner of 'firm resolve to fight and win' of president ho chi minh and the party and united as one, have waged the war against u.s. imperialist aggression and for national salvation and won great victories," he added.

nguyen tien stressed: "the u.s. aggressors and their henchmen have suffered heavy losses and are now on the verge of total defeat. the frantic and bellicose nixon clique is resorting to cunning, barbarous and adventurous means in a vain attempt to save the u.s.-puppet clique from defeat."

he said: "the vietnamese people are full of confidence in the victory of their just cause. we are determined to realize the sacred will of president ho, carry on and vigorously promote the cause of resisting u.s. imperialist aggression and for national salvation till complete victory, liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north, and proceed to peacefully reunify the fatherland. we are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal laotian and cambodian peoples and drive the u.s. aggressors out of the entire indochina peninsula."

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam.

Peking Exhibitions Marks DRVN National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

a pictorial exhibition "viet nam in 1972" and an exhibition of photographs and paintings on viet nam by chinese journalists and artists who have visited viet nam opened at the peking art gallery here this morning.

attending the opening ceremony were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and other officials of the embassy; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy; and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

also attending were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist

party of china; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the p.l.a. and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang shu-sheng, han nien-lung, li chiang, shih shao-hua, han tsung-cheng, shen chien and yang chi; as well as more than 500 people in peking.

the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms first visited the pictorial exhibition "viet nam in 1972". the nearly 90 pictures were supplied by the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking. a huge picture in the hall shows chairman mao cordially shaking hands with president ho chi minh. it demonstrates the unbreakable great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people. many pictures powerfully expose the heinous crimes committed by the u.s. imperialists in their aggression against viet nam. they fully reflect the brilliant victories won by the heroic vietnamese people in their valiant resistance against the u.s. aggressors in accordance with the will of their respected and beloved president ho chi minh.

the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms then visited the photographic and fine art exhibition. the more than 140 exhibits vividly reflect the heroic image of the vietnamese armymen and people in war and productive labour with firm resolve to fight and defeat the u.s. aggressors. the exhibits praise the bravery and dauntless militant spirit of the vietnamese armymen and people.

the exhibitions are being held under the auspices of the china-viet nam friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

among the guests at the opening ceremony and the visitors were the cultural attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Back in Peking from Friendly Visit to Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, returned to peking by special plane this evening from a friendly visit to pakistan.

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi, who had accompanied the chinese vice-foreign minister to pakistan, arrived by the same plane.

they were met at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, and leading members of departments of the foreign ministry lu wei-chao, an chih-yuan and han hsu.

all diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy in peking were also present.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Baghdad Gives Film Receptions for Palestine Guerrillas

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Aug. 30, 1972)

wang pu-yun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here recently gave three film receptions for representatives of various palestine guerrilla organizations. chinese colour film of revolutionary dance drama on contemporary theme "the white-haired girl" was shown to warm welcome.

among the more than 200 guests present on the occasions were abu nidal, chief of the baghdad office of the palestine liberation organization and representative of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh); abu hosni, representative of the popular front for the liberation of palestine; abu tyeyab, responsible member of the arab liberation front; and guerrilla fighters of these organizations.

CHINA AND QATAR .

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Qatar's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to khalifa ben hamad al thani, emir of the state of qatar, congratulating him on qatar's national day. the message reads:

his highness khalifa ben hamad al thani, emir of the state of qatar,

doha.

on the occasion of the national day of the state of qatar, i wish to express congratulations to your highness and the government and people of qatar on behalf of the government and people of the people's republic of china. may your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being. may the friendly relations between the governments and the peoples of china and qatar develop continuously.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, august 31, 1972

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 31, 1972)

the chinese journalists' delegation led by li yen-nien, leading member of a department of the hsinhua news agency, left here for home today after a friendly visit to romania.

it was seen off at the airport by vlpa popa, director of the information department of the romanian foreign ministry, lucian petrescu, acting director of the second relationship department, colonel virgil popescu, secretary general of the journal "apararea patriei", and leading members of romanian journalist circles.

during its visit, the delegation attended the celebrations of the 28th anniversary of the liberation of romania. in galati, timis and over ten other

counties, the delegation visited factories, enterprises, agricultural units, places of historic interests and the sino-romanian friendship agricultural producers' co-operative. wherever they went, they were warmly received by the leading members of departments concerned and the local masses.

on august 29, petru burlacu, vice-minister of foreign affairs of romania, received all members of the delegation and gave a banquet for them.

head of the information department of the central committee of the romanian communist party andlei vela, leading members of the council of socialist culture and education and other departments concerned have also received the delegation respectively.

on august 30, wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in romania, gave a banquet on the visit of the chinese journalists' delegation. present at the banquet were vice-foreign minister petru burlacu, deputy head of the foreign relations department of the r.c.p. central committee nicolae ionescu and leading members of journalist circles.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Feature Story: Singapore Tour of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

a cavalcade of singapore youth on motor cycles escorted the visiting chinese table tennis delegation from the airport to their hotel on the day of their arrival.

this was the delegation's first visit to the beautiful country -- the republic of singapore. the eight happy days from july 8 to 15 passed swiftly, but the friendship forged between the peoples of singapore and china stays deep in their hearts.

when the visitors' plane landed, several thousand welcomers were waiting at the airport and a multitude outside the entrance burst into cheers and applause. shouts of "friendship" and "long live" were audible.

the delegation drove along the tree-lined boulevard repeatedly greeted by passing motorists and pedestrians, their enthusiastic motor-cyclist escort giving volume to the expressions of warm welcome to dear friends.

this happy feeling was maintained wherever the chinese table tennis delegation travelled. when they went to the famous jurong park to visit the aviary of asian birds, a thousand singapore people were at the park gates to greet them and several hundred ticket-holders inside to accompany them on their tour of the park.

at the jurong shipyard, the chinese table tennis players were warmly welcomed by several hundred workers, and when the delegation visited a residential area, white-haired old men, young housewives and children, workers and students welcomed them like relatives coming from afar. they showered them with questions about the situation in new china, clamoured for their autographs and eagerly sought to be photographed beside them. a 50 year old man tightly clasped the chinese correspondent's hand in his emotion as he said, "we wish china more prosperity. please convey our kind regards to the chinese people."

at the friendly matches between the chinese and singapore players the spectators reiterated the friendship expressed elsewhere. all tickets for the scheduled four games were sold out three hours after they were issued. and the chinese sportsmen volunteered to play an extra match. they also arranged an exhibition match for local students and employees.

the gay world stadium was the scene of the friendly matches. its entrance was lined with baskets of flowers presented by singapore friends from all walks of life. when the chinese and singapore sportsmen entered the stadium, carrying their national flags on the evening of july 8 there were roars of thunderous applause. a middle-aged resident commented to a chinese spectator, "for many years we have been longing for this exclamation today we greet a delegation from new china."

in the first women's singles on july 10, chinese player li ho-nan stroked a backhand drive at the table corner. the umpire judged it, "outside", but singapore player pak lien fah said that her bat had touched the ball and the score should go to li. the following evening, singapore woman player wong luang hua made an edge ball which was misjudged "outside". chinese player cheng yu-shan raised her hand for one point to be awarded to her opposite. the good sportsmanship of the players of the two countries was applauded by the spectators. after matches the chinese players were always besieged by hundreds of spectators anxious for autographs.

one evening, 13 child-victims of crippling diseases were at the stadium accompanied by their nurses. the chinese players gave them special badges and cordially chatted with them as they wished them better health.

a family of eight or nine persons, living on the second floor of a building at a road junction, crossed by the chinese table tennis delegation as it travelled to and from

the stadium, was always at the window waving greetings when their chinese friends drove by twice daily. on the two last evenings before the delegation's departure, the whole family came to the street to cheer their chinese friends, as they passed by.

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, received the entire chinese table tennis delegation in the garden of the presidential house on the evening of july 14, and had friendly chats with them. later, lim kim san, minister for education and president of the table tennis association of singapore, gave a dinner in their honour. it was 11 o'clock at night when the delegation got back to their hotel, but crowds of people were waiting for them. they included quite a number who had been unable to see the chinese players at the stadium. they had waited for six to seven hours outside the hotel hoping to catch a glimpse of the chinese delegation. one family had been there 15 hours since eight o'clock in the morning. every member of the chinese delegation was deeply moved by the profound affection shown by these singapore friends. the hotel dining hall became a reception room where the chinese table tennis players had chatted with them and autographed scores of ping-pong bats and albums. the warm expressions of friendship seemed to banish tiredness, and the cordial gathering continued until after two o'clock in the morning.

the brief 8-day stay of friendship in singapore deeply impressed the chinese delegation. may the friendship between the chinese and singapore peoples be continued to develop.

Chinese Herbal Preparations and Wines Exhibition Welcomed in Singapore

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

an exhibition of chinese herbal preparations and wines was held in singapore recently to the warm welcome of the public, according to singapore press reports.

the exhibition which opened from july 29 to august 27 attracted more than 900,000 visitors.

it was sponsored by singapore businessmen trading chinese herbal preparations and wines. the exhibits included over 600 kinds of herbal preparations and wines and many photos showing china's achievements in the last few years in such fields as acupuncture anaesthesia, the acupunctural treatment of deaf-mutes and the rejoining of severed limbs.

among the visitors were many medical and public health workers from malaysia and tourists from other countries.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Arrives in Stockholm

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Aug. 31, 1972)

li yung-ting, head of the chinese exhibition group to the 1972 stockholm international fair and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, arrived here from canada this afternoon.

he was met at the airport by general manager of the stockholm international fair bengt hult, manager bertil ulfeld, manager of the swedish export council ake myrlon, and manager of the federation of swedish wholesalers and importers c.g. soderlund.

chang fa-tien, counsellor of the chinese embassy to sweden, and yu shu-chen, secretary-general of the chinese exhibition group, were also at the airport.

CHINA AND US

New York Lower Manhattan Working People's Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1972)

the new york lower manhattan working people's delegation from the united states arrived here by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

the leader of the delegation is esther gollobin and the deputy leader genoveva clemente.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned yueh tai-heng, hsi chen-huan, chu kun and chang yao-min.

the american guests arrived in china on august 23. they visited kwangchow and shanghai before coming to peking.

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PLA CADRES

Help New Cadres Acquire More Skills

- Help given new cadres by the Party committee of a certain artillery regiment under the PLA Foochow Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 3, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, September 1, 1972) In handling basic-level construction, the Party committee of a certain artillery regiment under the PLA Foochow Command pays attention to training new cadres and helping them raise their consciousness and acquire more skills. They are enabled to play an active role in the building of the army.

In the past few years, in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for the training of proletarian revolutionary successors, this army unit has successively trained and promoted over 120 cadres from among fighters with practical experience. While a certain number of them are assigned to the higher-level organs, some remain in the regiment as No. 1 and No. 2 men of the basic-level units. These cadres are full of enthusiasm and fight and well acquainted with company unit conditions. They maintain close ties with fighters. They form a backbone force in the proper handling of various tasks at basic levels. Therefore, in handling basic-level construction, the Party committee of the regiment pays attention to training them and gives further play to their role.

When he first acted as political instructor, Hu Hsieh-an, secretary of the Party branch of the 2nd company, was wary in the performance of his work. The Party committee of the regiment imposed strict demands on him and gave him every encouragement in training. He was enabled to accumulate experience

in practice. With the help of the Party committee of the regiment, he joined the members of the Party branch in organizing cadres and fighters to do conscientious reading and study and combine vigorous efforts toward line education with elaborate ideological and political work. The company was enabled to fulfill military training, construction and production and other tasks with flying colors to become an advanced unit among the PLA artillery units in Foochow. Hu Hsieh-an also received tempering in practical work. He has been elected a member of the Party committee of the regiment.

When some new cadres first stepped into leadership posts and their work ability was not immediately equal to the demands of their duties, members of the Party committee of the regiment would keep direct contact with them and show them methods and experience for their benefit.

In the summer of last year, the 2nd battalion was carrying out a production assignment on a farm. Work pressure was relatively heavy. New cadres of individual companies for a time relaxed ideological and political work. To counter this situation, three members of the regiment Party committee assigned to a fixed point here treated them with a timely account of our army's political work experience during the war years and in a concrete way helped these cadres learn how to arouse the masses to do ideological and political work in carrying out assignments.

Some newly promoted quarter-masters lacked experience in how to develop economic democracy in our army. Li Jung-i, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee and deputy commander of the regiment, led a work group to a kitchen unit, where they stayed for about half a year, to help with bookkeeping and give some new quarter-masters an account of his own experience in those trying years of war when he developed economic democracy and made a good job of providing food despite unfavorable material conditions. With the help of the Party committee of the regiment, these new quarter-masters restored and rounded out in companies such systems as the holding of economic democratic meetings, fighters' control over food, etc. Preparation of food was made a better job than before.

Through their own practical acts, members of the Party committee of this regiment helped basic-level new cadres to maintain a humble and modest style. From last year, they associated the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign with the mobilization of the masses on eight occasions to criticize the regiment Party committee. Over 100 basic-level cadres were engaged in separate heart-to-heart talks to seek their opinions. Under the inspiration of the regiment Party committee, the Party committees of various battalions and the Party branches of companies also aroused the masses to criticize cadres and established a regular system for the unfolding of criticism and self-criticism.

After the 9th company changed from a backward into an advanced unit, some members of the Party branch developed a sentiment of self-complacency. After discovering this situation, the regiment Party committee sent specially a standing committee member to stay at a fixed point with this company. At

a meeting of the Party branch of the company, this standing committee member fought self and criticized revisionism and voluntarily held himself responsible. This gave company cadres education. They studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Strive to guard against arrogance," took it as a basis for a self-review, and aroused the cadres and fighters of the whole company to help the leading members of the Party branch in carrying out rectification. Revolutionary enthusiasm was thus called forth. The cadres of the whole company enthusiastically took their bedding out of the company and moved in to stay with squads and platoons to engage fighters in constant heart-to-heart talks and listen to their opinions humbly. Some new progress was achieved in the building of the company.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Raise Line Struggle Consciousness of Basic-Level Cadres

- Practical measures adopted by the Party committee of Wen hsien, Honan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 3, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengchow, September 2, 1972) The Party committee of Wen hsien, Honan Province, strengthens in a practical way education and training for rural basic-level cadres and continuously raises their line struggle consciousness and policy concept. They are made pace-setters in the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. An excellent situation is created in the whole hsien.

After an effort in Party rectification and Party building, new leading squads at various levels were set up in Wen hsien successively. Under the new situation, should education for basic-level cadres be conducted again? The Party committee of Wen hsien held that class struggle was a protracted, zigzagging and complicated affair with capitalist ideas exercising a constant corrupting influence over our cadres and that only by giving cadres constant education in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought and in the Party's basic line could our cadres always advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Therefore, the hsien Party committee put planned cultivation and education of basic-level cadres on the agenda as an important item. A squad specially committed to line education for basic-level cadres was set up, with a standing committee member in charge. In the past two years, the squad, taking advantage of slack farming seasons, successively held 13 terms of a line education study class for rural basic-level cadres and cadres of organs directly under the hsien. Over 1,900 people attended the class. Members of Party committees of various communes, brigade secretaries and deputy secretaries, militia battalion commanders and others were basically given training in turn. Before every term of the study class, the leading members of the hsien Party committee went deep into the midst of various communes and brigades to make investigations and studies. Problems of a universal nature for various periods were brought to light and brought to the study class for solution. After the conclusion of every term, the leading members of the hsien Party committee again went deep into the midst of basic levels to check the results of study. Through regular rotational training, the broad masses of basic-level cadres further enhanced their line struggle consciousness and level of mastery of policy. Work experiences were exchanged and relatively satisfactory results achieved.

In giving basic-level cadres education, the Party committee of Wen hsien closely associated concentrated study with individual guidance. Apart from the operation of a study class, members of the Party committee in ordinary times availed themselves of the time spent at fixed points of stay or in

general areas they passed by to give brigade and production team cadres concrete guidance. The aim was to help them work out ways and means and solve problems encountered in practical work.

Due to the youthfulness of its members and lack of work experience, the heavy pressure of "three-summer" tasks coupled with a serious dry spell this year found members of the Party branch of Lichao brigade, Hsiangyinchen commune, working futilely with no attention to the center of things. A snetiment of shrinking from difficulties was noticeable. A hsien Party committee leading member arriving here encouraged the brigade cadres to work boldly. At the same time, he joined them in studying how to handle "three-summer" work properly. In the light of what he had personally gone through, he recounted his experience in carrying out rural work. This hsien Party committee member also taught the brigade cadres to take part regularly in collective productive labor and seize the initiative in leading production. The Party branches were told to spend more time on research and on consulting with the masses when problems cropped up. With the help of the leading member of the hsien Party committee, the young cadres of Lichao brigade have strengthened their confidence in "three-summer" work and overcome the phenmoenon of a chaotic state. Not only are the "three-summer" tasks fulfilled satisfactorily but additional skills are also acquired in struggle.

The Party committee of Wen hsien pays great attention to penetrating and elaborate ideological work for the benefit of erring cadres. The aim is to help them raise their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution and make them serve the Party and the people better.

Chiang Ch'ing-hsi, secretary of the Party branch of Shuiyin brigade of Ch'aopao commune, was an old cadre since the introduction of the mutual-aid teams and the establishment of cooperatives. In the past, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, he committed the error of "setting greater store by money than by grain" in guiding production. In the great cultural revolution, he received mass criticism and showed a desire to correct himself but his determination was not strong enough and his enthusiasm not high enough. Some people suggested replacing him with someone else. But the hsien Party committee took exception with this. Its members made a concrete analysis of Chiang Ch'ing-hsi. It was held that having come from a good family, he had done a lot that was beneficial to the people in his over ten years of work and was not lacking in experience in guiding production and that just by seriously helping him raise consciousness of line struggle, he could be brought back to his former active self.

Therefore, the Party committee of the hsien and the Party committee of the commune sent people over on many occasions to engage him in heart-to-heart talks. He was taught the Party's basic line and made to join others in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Take grain as the lever and seek over-all development." He was enabled to make a clear distinction between what was the socialist road and what was the capitalist road and see the seriousness of previous mistakes committed and understand also how to put straight the relations between agriculture and sideline production.

Thereafter, Chiang Ch'ing-hsi led the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting amidst hardship self-reliantly and directing vigorous efforts toward capital farmland construction with a view to continuous expansion of production. In 1970, this brigade had an average per-mow grain yield of over 700 catties. In 1971, wheat output for one season crossed the "Yellow River." In 1972, a high record of an average per-mow wheat yield of 764 catties was set up. Fresh progress was also achieved in sideline production. From being backward, the brigade has gone into the ranks of the advanced.

Due to the serious education and cultivation of basic-level cadres by the Party committee of Wen hsien, the broad masses of basic-level cadres have a clear-cut orientation, a strong determination and an overflow of enthusiasm, and their proper role is called into play. After hsien grain output met the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" in 1965, an average yearly increase of around 10 percent has been maintained for seven consecutive years. On this basis, despite a serious dry spell this year, average per-mow wheat output on 240,000-odd mow of land in the whole hsien reached 461 catties. Cotton, pig-raising and multiple undertakings also showed relatively great development.

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RURAL COMMERCE

Correctly Handle the Relations with Peasants and Make A Success of Rural Commercial Work

by

Hung Ch'iao (洪桥)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 3, 1972)

(1)

In the exchange of commodities, the proper handling of the relations with peasants is a fundamental problem in our commercial work. Rural commerce is a link between the Party and the State and the peasants in establishing socialist economic ties. It spreads its network through the vast rural areas. Its main target of service is peasants. The handling of relations with the peasants is of particular importance.

Under our socialist system, the market-related struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is mainly one to win over the peasants. For rural commerce, the kind of line and policy followed in commodity purchase and sale activities has a bearing on the kind of orientation and road that the peasants are led to follow doggedly. In pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type called for "san-tzu i-pao" and "four big freedoms" as suddenly as they took to advocating an end to commodity production and commodity exchange, and peddled the reactionary policy of exploiting the peasants. This was a vain attempt to dislocate the socialist economic foundation and lead the peasants down to the evil capitalist road. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of commercial workers and poor and lower-middle peasants smashed the criminal plot of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. From the mutual-aid team to the lower cooperative, the higher cooperative and the people's commune, rural commerce has all along played a positive role in stimulating the establishment, consolidation and development of the collective economy and helping the peasants to follow the socialist road firmly.

Agriculture provides a foundation for the national economy and also a foundation for the domestic market. The vast rural area with 600 million peasants is the biggest domestic market. It provides great potentialities. Chairman Mao points out, "Peasants form the core of China's industrial market. They alone can provide the richest supply of grain and raw materials and absorb the largest supply of industrial products. At present, grain and subsidiary foodstuffs needed by our cities and industrial areas all come from the countryside. Around 70 percent of light industrial raw materials comes from the rural area. Of export commodities, agricultural and subsidiary products and other processed items account for over 70 percent. These must be procured through rural commercial departments. Industrial products of everyday use and means of production are sold in the countryside

in fairly large quantities. These must be supplied through rural commercial departments. Rural commerce occupies an important place in the national economy.

The relationship involving exchange represents one aspect of the relations of production. In a class society, it gives expression to the relations between class. Commodity production (or an exchange through purchase and sale) is a main form of link-up between the system of state ownership and that of collective ownership and between the workers and peasants at the current stage of our country's economy. Except for a light agricultural tax, the overwhelming bulk of agricultural and subsidiary products required by the state is obtained on an exchange basis. Such an exchange relationship embodies the relations between the workers and the peasants and the relations between the Party and the State. Commerce is a bridge linking up urban and rural areas, industry and agriculture, production and consumption. Economic alliance between the workers and peasants is mainly realized through the link of commerce.

Experience of many years shows that the proper handling of the relations with peasants and the proper handling of rural commercial work helps stimulate the development of the socialist economy, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. It also shows that with the relations with peasants handled properly and rural commercial work satisfactorily, a greater initiative is obtained in the whole field of commercial work, with urban and rural markets becoming more active and vigorous.

(2)

How should rural commercial departments treat agriculture and the peasants? Involved here is a question of attitude and of work methods. Fundamentally speaking, the problem is one of line and policy.

The line decides policy. Policy is an embodiment of the line. Lenin once said, "Proletarian dictatorship means proletarian leadership over policy." The Party's rural economic policy at its present stage is formulated on the basis of the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. It gives expression to the objective laws governing the development of our socialist economy. It represents the fundamental interests of the working class and the broad masses of peasants. It provides a guide for the proper handling of the economic relations between the working class and the peasants and the relations among the state, the collective and the individual. The key to the proper handling of the relations with the peasants lies in conscientious implementation of the Party's economic policy. Only with the economic policy carried out firmly can we arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants, give a boost to agricultural production and anchor firmly in basic levels the task of consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

To properly handle the relations with the peasants, we must earnestly carry out the general guideline, "Develop the economy and insure supplies,"

and combine support for agriculture with the consolidation and development of the collective economy.

Production provides the foundation. Only with production expanded can circulation be enlarged. In support of agricultural production, rural commercial departments must help communes and brigades to carry out earnestly on a solid basis the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek over-all development." Simultaneously with the energetic development of grain production, we must energetically organize communes and brigades to develop multiple undertakings and proper commune members' family sidelines. Grain is the most basic means of livelihood for urban and rural people and an important strategic commodity. It must be held in a firm grip at all times without the least relaxation. Other agricultural and subsidiary products are indispensable supplies in terms of national construction, people's livelihood and export and foreign-aid programs. The bulk of these are produced as commodities. This calls for energetic organization by rural commercial departments. We must help communes and brigades to make proper plans for the development of multiple undertakings and proper arrangements for agriculture, forestry, stock-breeding, sidelines and fishing on the one hand and the production of grain, cotton, oil, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobaccos, fruit, drugs and miscellaneous items on the other.

Meanwhile, through production and sale agreements and purchase and sale activities involving commerce itself, we must associate the possibilities of communes and brigades in the handling of multiple undertakings with the needs of domestic and foreign markets and give guidance according to state plans.

To organize communes and brigades for the development of multiple undertakings, we must make a point of drawing a clear line of distinction between socialism and capitalism and letting the socialist principle permeate the whole process involving multiple undertakings from production to circulation. An example may be given as follows:

In formulating plans, we must take the whole situation into consideration and consciously follow the state plans. We must decide on what to develop and to what extent in line with the needs of the state and the collective and with local factors. We cannot be prompted by partial interests in pure pursuit of profit and the blind development of those products unsuited to state and market needs.

In production and operation, we must doggedly insist on the collective as the mainstay. While insuring the development of the collective economy and its absolute predominance, we must follow and encourage commune members to take up proper family sidelines such as poultry-raising, gathering what is useful, fishing, hunting, weaving, etc. We must not give up agriculture to take up commerce and must not abuse natural resources. Nor can we leave to individual management those items that should be handled by the collective. Nor can we freely impose limits on proper family sidelines.

In the sale of products, all those products required by the state must be sold to it energetically in support of industry, cities and export

business. We must not freely keep such products and send them elsewhere to make quick profit.

In the distribution of income, income from collective multiple undertakings must be included in the general income from agriculture and sidelines for unified distribution. Pay for personnel engaged in multiple undertakings must be put on a proper and rational basis. We must not deviate from unified distribution plans. Now should we seek absolute equalitarianism.

In the field of multiple undertakings there exists line struggle. After criticizing "money in command," some areas showed a tendency toward "preoccupation with a single enterprise" and "associating multiple undertakings with something risky." This is a manifestation of the ultra-"Left" thinking spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type that has not been thoroughly eradicated. In fact, in the development of multiple undertakings, to promote socialism or capitalism is determined by what kind of thinking is used as a guide and what kind of a line is followed. So long as we firmly act according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, multiple undertakings will surely move ahead along the socialist road.

To properly handle the relations with peasants, we must seriously carry out the policy of the Party and the State regarding commodity purchase and sales.

Production determines exchange, and exchange has an effect on production in turn. Guided by state plans, rural commercial departments, taking the interests of the state, the collective and the individual into consideration in line with the principle of exchange of things of equal value or nearly equal value, correctly handle the problem of providing peasants with supplies on the one hand and collecting produce from them on the other. An exchange of industrial and agricultural products is put on a wider basis and an interflow of urban and rural supplies enlivened. Not only is a boost provided for the development of agricultural production but a spur is also given to industrial production.

One facet of the relevant problem is to provide the peasants with supplies--agricultural means of production and everyday necessities. We must aim for the right things being provided, rational prices, timely supply and convenience for the masses. In supplying agricultural means of production, we must take the stimulation to agricultural production as our aim and must not one-sidedly pursue profit. We must closely cooperate with industrial and handicrafts departments in an effort to increase production, improve quality and lower costs, so that more fine quality and low-priced products are made available to the countryside.

Meanwhile, we must energetically help communes and brigades to cultivate and obtain resources on their own to turn out some means of production geared to local needs. In supplying everyday necessities, we must take urban and rural factors into consideration, make over-all arrangements and rational plans and organize the timely supply of more and better industrial products of everyday use for the countryside and their active sales to insure meeting the basic livelihood needs of the broad masses of peasants.

Another facet is purchasing things from the peasants--various kinds of agricultural and subsidiary products. To put grain and oil-bearing crops on a unified purchase and unified sale basis and grain on a unified purchase basis is an important economic policy of our proletarian-dictatorship state. Rural commercial departments must purchase in time such staple agricultural products as grain, cotton and oil and make over-all arrangements to achieve the goal of rational requisition and proper reserve. This is to say that in line with the state-stipulated purchase policy, we must collect in time all that should be collected and strive to fulfill state plans to meet urban and industrial needs. What should be retained must be retained to meet the needs of agricultural production and the livelihood needs of commune members.

Concerning the state, the collective and the individual, we must not give thought only to one side or two sides but must take into consideration all three sides. At present, generally speaking, the relations among the state, the collective and the individual are handled properly.

Meanwhile, we should take note that the current agricultural production level in our country is not high, that one area has a good crop but another may have a bad one and that in some areas purchases may show the phenomenon of being neglected or being over-ambitious. This calls for careful work. In the light of good or bad crops, rational adjustments must be made for purchase quotas. Where production increases, more should be properly collected. Where production drops, less should be collected accordingly.

Concerning other agricultural and subsidiary products, we must attach equal importance to them and strengthen collection. Our country has a great variety of native and subsidiary products with a large wealth of resources. By purchasing in time these products and sending them out for sale, we can support industrial and agricultural production and the export business and give a boost to the collective economy and add to the commune members' income. We must preach among the broad masses the significance of surrendering and selling agricultural and subsidiary products in support of national construction and actively selling to the state all commodities that should be so sold.

In procuring agricultural and subsidiary products, we must earnestly carry out the price policy. We must rely on the masses to assign grades to products and check on grading and adhere to the principle of setting prices according to quality and giving good prices for good quality. Concerning state-fixed prices, we cannot change them freely. If due to a change in circumstances, the prices of some commodities require a readjustment, then we should make a serious investigation and study and make the necessary adjustments within the limits of the commodity price regulation rule laid down by the state. It is wrong, when certain things are in short supply, to arbitrarily upgrade them and raise their prices to stimulate production and collection, or when certain things are temporarily in over-supply, to downgrade them and slash their prices and to restrict their purchase.

For the purchase of certain agricultural and subsidiary products, the practice of an incentive sale policy is helpful toward the development

of production at the current stage and should be continued according to state regulations. Commodities sold on an incentive basis must be given special treatment accordingly.

To properly handle the relations with peasants, we must exercise proper control over trade in rural marts.

The rural fair is a trading ground where peasants exchange what they can spare for what they need and help satisfy each other's needs. Under the collective ownership system in our countryside in which commune members are allowed to keep a small piece of private-owned land and engage in proper family sidelines, it is a necessary adjunct to socialist commerce. Such rural fair trade led by state commerce is subject to strict state regulations about the kind of goods put on the market and the range of prices, and commune members are allowed only to sell their own products and buy their own required products with no third-hand deal permitted. This sets it apart from the capitalist free market. It is wrong to think that rural fair trade is marginal and may be turned on and off as suddenly as the fancy strikes us. Such an approach would only bring peasants inconvenience, interfere with a vigorous rural economy and even lead to the secret growth of rural capitalist spontaneous forces. Of course, it is equally wrong to think that rural trade fair control is optional and such trade may be allowed to take its own course. Rural fair trade has traditionally been an important position of class struggle. If not occupied by socialism, this position will inevitably be occupied by capitalism. Under the leadership of the local Party committee and in line with Party policy, we must exercise control by relying on the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and combining official with mass control, further strengthen leadership and control over rural fair trade, give protection to proper trade conducted by commune members, and deal a blow at speculation and market manipulation, so that rural fair trade can better serve agricultural production and the living of commune members.

(3)

Industry, agriculture, commerce, schools, soldiers, administration and the Party--these seven fields are all under the Party leadership. Rural commerce is an important component part of rural economic work. Party committees at various levels, especially at the hsien and commune levels, must strengthen leadership in a practical way, make a good job of Party building in basic-level enterprises and give full play to the proper role of rural commercial departments.

Rural commercial departments must strengthen their regard for the Party's centralized leadership. They must brief the Party committee regularly and voluntarily, ask for instructions and pass on information. In the light of the Party committee's central work and commercial departments' tasks, they must put forward suggestions, act as proper advisers and play their proper functional role. Commercial departments at various levels, especially at the hsien level, must focus work on the countryside and direct

their main energies to the proper handling of basic levels to help them improve purchase and sale networks, pave the way for the circulation of commodities, improve enterprise management and improve the quality of service.

Under the leadership of the Party, rural commerce places itself under the control of poor and lower-middle peasants. This is a correct orientation. It must be energetically promoted, with experiences summed up, consolidated and elevated.

To create a red and expert force and cultivate a number of successors in rural commerce is a 100-year plan. We must do away with interference from the Right or the ultra-"Left," carry out the Party's cadre policy firmly, give full play to the backbone role of old cadres and old workers, and energetically train new cadres and new workers by making the old lead the new, and the old and the new act in coordination and by strengthening unity, so they may learn from each other and obtain mutual improvement.

To study the Party's line and make a success of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign is a matter of top importance confronting the whole Party and the whole nation at present. It is also a matter of top importance to rural commercial departments and must be handled properly. Line education must be associated with conscientious reading and study, with the struggle-criticism-transformation effort and with the effort to promote revolution and stimulate production, so that rural commercial work can forever advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

* * *

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

About Half of the Enterprises in Yingk'ou Municipality Set Up and Improve Systems of Administration

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 31, 1972)

(NCNA Shenyang, August 30, 1972) Working with their own hands, the principal leading comrades of the Party committees at all levels in Yingk'ou municipality tightly grasp the line education and strengthen enterprise management, giving an impetus to the penetrating development of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in various enterprises. At present, about half of the enterprises in the municipality have set up and improved seven major administrative systems governing examination of quality, posts and responsibility, business accounting, labor attendance, etc., and have achieved relatively good results in accomplishing various economic targets of output, production value, quality and variety.

Last year, in order to strengthen enterprise management, the municipal committee popularized the experience of management acquired by the hoisting machines workshop of Shenyang Rolling Stock Plant, and mass networks of management were set up and some regulations and systems improved in various factories. But because the Party committees at all levels did not put the work of strengthening enterprise management on their agenda and only assigned this work to the relevant departments, the outcome was that leadership was weak, incorrect methods were adopted and the outlook of the enterprise did not change much.

The municipal committee summed up the experience at this stage. This year, in reorganizing and strengthening business management, the municipal committee first held a study class attended by the principal leading cadres of various bureaus and enterprises, and organized them to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the Party's basic line and general line of building socialism, and bearing in mind the realities of factories and enterprises, to criticize such revisionist fallacies as "politics may over-rule everything else" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. This enabled them to understand more clearly the importance of making a success of business management. After that, the Party committee at all levels put the reorganization and strengthening of business management on their agenda and took it as an important task.

To guide various enterprises to do a good job of administrative work, the secretary of the municipal committee personally led the cadres to stay and work in Yingk'ou Paper Mill and to help it reorganize and strengthen enterprise management. After coming to this mill, they proceeded from the line education to rectify the mistaken ideas of some cadres who feared making mistakes in doing administrative work and of some technicians who feared taking the "White and expert road" in doing technical work, and to raise the consciousness of the cadres and the masses in making a success of business management. After that, the leaders went in the fore to uncover problems that existed in business management, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism

penetratingly and to distinguish between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in running an enterprise.

On this basis, proceeding from the realities of the enterprise, they realistically strengthened management in technique, production and business and set up and improved various systems of responsibility. Each method adopted by this mill was popularized throughout the municipality, promoting the triumphant progress of reorganization and strengthening of business management in various lines of trade.

The principal leaders of the municipal committee personally grasped business management, spurring the leading members of various industrial bureaus to do the same. They went to the basic-level units to strengthen investigation and study and to help solve the crucial problems which hindered business management.

Han Chao-hsi, secretary of the Party committee of the metallurgical bureau, led the cadres to a relatively backward tools plant to help its leading group strengthen unity and improve management effectively, thereby enabling this factory to make profit very quickly instead of losing money and to get rid of its backwardness.

Another leading member of the metallurgical bureau came to a comparatively advanced non-ferrous metal alloy plant to help its leaders overcome arrogance and complacency and aroused the masses to uncover new problems in business management, thereby further setting up and improving the administrative system, reinforcing the administrative organ and bringing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres, workers and technicians into full play. Since the turn of this year, this plant has surpassed the past advanced level of the plant in respect of seven economic targets.

The Party committees of many basic-level enterprises have distinguished between the right and the wrong lines and generally strengthened leadership over enterprise management. Yingk'ou Weaving Mill has since this year strengthened equipment supervision and technical training. At present, the rate of equipment in good condition has increased by about 20 percent as compared with that at the beginning of this year, and the rate of up-to-standard cotton yarn and cotton cloth has topped the past record level.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Housewives Build Factory in Northeast China

Hsien

(NCNA-English Changchun, Sept. 2, 1972)

a small grinding wheel workshop built by seven former housewives in a northeast china county has now grown into a plant with over 400 workers. it produces grinding wheels of a special shape for cigarette factories throughout china and other kinds of wheels.

the plant was started in 1960 under a mat roof with two cauldrons, one hand-operated press and a small improvised kiln. it now has 5,000 square metres of plant space, four big kilns and 80 machines. eighty per cent of the main equipment was built by the workers themselves.

the plant is producing five kinds of grinding wheels of over 3,000 specifications. output in 1971 was 13 times that recorded in the plant's early years. it continued to rise in the first half of this year. the plant has topped state quotas in the past six years since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

workers of the refractory workshop of a brick factory in hailung county of heilungkiang province wanted to produce grinding wheels in 1960. inspired by the party's general line for building socialism, seven workers' wives volunteered and went to some factories to learn the technical know-how. then the women started production on an experimental basis. they fetched water from a pond to dress carborundum ore by flotation and dried it under the sun. lacking pulverizing equipment, they used grindstones with which they milled rice at home. their kitchen sieves served to screen carborundum particles. they borrowed a hand-operated press from a cobbler shop to press the carborundum into a wheel shape. the first grinding wheel they got from the kiln was of poor quality and could not do the job. they continued the experiments and finally produced grinding wheels. the quality was later cited at a meeting of northern china provinces. their products are also popular in china's lumbering centres for sharpening saws.

the workers firmly resisted the revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi of a slavish comprador philosophy and trailing behind at a snail's pace. this was aimed at suppressing the people's enthusiasm for running industry. by their own efforts the workers refused to close down their plant as liu shao-chi and his agents demanded in 1962. instead, they increased the variety of grinding wheels. wheels of special shapes were produced to meet the demand of some factories. testing

in production showed that the quality of the grinding wheel of a special shape it produced for cigarette factories was up to standard.

the workers produced most of the equipment they needed while expanding production. they have established a smelting workshop to produce carborundum. seventy per cent of the equipment for it was made by the workers themselves.

COAL MINE

Central China Coal Mine Sets National Record

(NCNA-English Changsha, Sept. 2, 1972)

coal miners in the central china province of hunan set a national record in building an inclined air shaft in rock. they combined the tunnelling and lining the tunnel in one process and advanced 364.5 metres at a single working face per month.

the experience gained will help chinese miners speed up pit construction with smaller outlay.

when the no. three air shaft of limin mine in shaoyang administrative region was finished, a testing group composed of personnel from the ministry of fuel and chemical industry and provincial and regional departments found the quality of the project up to standard.

limin mine, a big project under construction, is scheduled to go into operation this year. the no. 3 air shaft should be linked with the main shaft as early as possible so that other works for building the mine can proceed simultaneously. tunnelling the no. 3 air shaft through limestone was difficult. the miners, cadres and technicians of the hunan provincial coal mining bureau adopted the method of combining the tunnelling and the spraying of cement mortar to line the tunnel in one process. they improved tunnelling efficiency and speeded up construction by using modern equipment to bore holes, blast, remove rock fragments and line the tunnel. some of the equipment was made by the coal miners.

FISHING PORT

Changes in East China Fishing Port

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 2, 1972)

engine-powered fishing boats are replacing slow moving junks at the famous east china fishing port of luszu. growing mechanization is increasing catches of this port north of the mouth of the yangtze river by ten to fifteen per cent annually. the 1971 output was double that of the peak year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

luszu's fish, shrimps and other marine products are not only sold in china but abroad. four times as many dried shrimps, cuttle fish, jelly fish and other products were exported last year as in 1965.

the fishermen, with state assistance, built scores of factories and workshops that are turning out and repairing fishing boats, nets, fish meal, dried shrimps and other products. cold storage plants and a weather station that gives timely warnings against typhoons have been set up.

mechanization of fishing in luszu, which had dilapidated junks at the time of liberation, is undertaken by the luszu shipyard that was set up in 1958 the great leap forward year. inspired by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," the workers overcame many difficulties to get the plant going. with bare hands, they improvised factory buildings to house equipment they made. the plant made big advances during the cultural revolution. it grew eleven times in size while the labour force quadrupled.

well equipped with machinery, the plant today turns out almost all the equipment and parts needed by the local fishing industry, right from the blueprints worked out by its own designers. refrigeration boats, 250-ton fish carriers, 50-ton motorized boats and other craft built by the plant dot the spa around luszu.

the latest achievement made is the launching of 80-hp fishing craft made of concrete and steel wire. these boats built after research by the workers, cadres and technicians of the plant are welcomed by fishermen. the plant has helped local fishing communes set up their own repair workshops and train personnel to man them.

the socialist collective economy has been consolidated with the increase catches. living conditions are improving for the people, who were bled white and lived in misery under the reactionary kuomintang rule. the income of the fishermen in chintan village, one of the many around luszu, has doubled within six years. all the 250 families there live in new brick tile-roofed houses served by well-stocked shops. there is a hospital and a school.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Chinese Ambassador in Sanaa Fetes YAR Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Sept. 1, 1972)

chinese ambassador wang jo-chieh gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the government delegation of the yemen arab republic headed by mohsin ahmed al aini, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs. the delegation had returned home recently after its official visit to china.

among those present at the banquet were adviser to the y.a.r. republican council abdel salam sabrah, deputy prime minister hassan maky and chief of general staff of the armed forces hosein al maswari.

speaking at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, both prime minister aini and ambassador wang jo-chieh expressed the hope for a growing friendship between the yemeni and chinese peoples and friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

after the banquet, a chinese colour documentary "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" was shown. the chinese ambassador, on behalf of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, presented the film afterwards to the y.a.r. supreme council for youth welfare.

ATT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Peking Banquet in Honor of Leaders of Table Tennis Delegations from Asian Countries and Regions

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, gave a banquet here today in honour of the leaders of table tennis delegations and representatives of table tennis circles from 17 asian countries and regions who are here to attend the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.). they are:

michael chen wing sum, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and president of the table tennis association of malaysia; aka mohammad bahar, leader of the afghan table tennis delegation; muhammed abdul khaleq, leader of the table tennis delegation of the arab republic of yemen; ta quang chien, leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic republic of viet nam, and tran van tri, leader of the d.r.v.n. table tennis delegation; yue yun hing, leader of the regional hongkong table tennis delegation; t.d. ranga ramanujan, president of the table tennis federation of india; mouayed a. majid al-badri, leader of the iraqi table tennis delegation; georges michel hani, leader of the lebanese table tennis delegation; leong tet chi, leader of the regional macao table tennis delegation; sayid mohammad sibtain, leader of the pakistan table tennis delegation; salem mohamed saleh, leader of the palestine table tennis delegation; abdul-rahman omer balgon, leader of the table tennis delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen; vicente liwac, leader of the philippine table tennis delegation; tran thanh, cultural and press attache of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking and observer from table tennis circles of the republic of south viet nam; and mohamad al bizem, leader of the syrian table tennis delegation.

other guests were hassan abou heef, leader of the delegation of the egyptian table tennis association, who has come for the meeting of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament; koji kimura, and kimiyo kurimoto, leader and deputy leader of the delegation of veteran table tennis players of the japan table tennis association now on a visit to china.

present were kuo tung-chun and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the championship organizing committee, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned liu feng, wang to, ta chung and wang yu-kun.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. friends from various asian countries and regions raised their glasses to propose toasts to the growing friendship among the people and sportsmen of various asian countries and regions, and to the success of the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the a.t.t.u.

Big Peking Reception in Honor of Friends from Asian Table Tennis Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

friends from table tennis circles in various countries and regions in asia were given a warm welcome at a big reception in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

the reception was given by the council of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.), the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships and the table tennis association of the people's republic of china in honour of all participants in the championships and the first congress of the a.t.t.u.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. close to 1,000 friends from asian table tennis circles attended the reception. they engaged in cordial conversations and wished the forthcoming championships and congress success.

among the guests were hisao kido, representative of the a.t.t.u. president and leader of the delegation of the japan table tennis association; bae myong gyu, deputy president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea; michael chen wing sum, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and president of the table tennis association of malaysia; sayid mohammad sibtain, representative of vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the pakistan table tennis delegation; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; tan sock kern, representative of the honorary treasurer of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the singapore table tennis delegation; and sung chung, honorary secretary-general of the a.t.t.u.

attending the reception were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; ting kuo-yu, standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and yu pu-hsueh, chairman of the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships.

toasts were proposed by yu pu-hsueh, hisao kido, and efward thangarajah, leader of the delegation of the sri lanka table tennis association.

in his toast, yu pu-hsueh, on behalf of the championship organizing committee, the table tennis association of the people's republic of china and the chinese table tennis players, extended warmest welcome to the representatives of table tennis circles, table tennis players, coaches and journalists from 31 asian countries and regions who have come to peking for the championships and the first congress of the a.t.t.u.

he said: "there are traditional close ties of friendship between the chinese people and the peoples of other asian countries. the peoples of asia are intimately linked by their common sufferings in the past and the common tasks they share today. the establishment of the a.t.t.u. is a pioneering undertaking which demonstrates the unity of the asian peoples. the successful holding of the first asian table tennis championships and the first a.t.t.u. congress fully testifies to a new development of the friendship and unity among the asian peoples and table tennis players, and marks a new upsurge of table tennis in asia."

"in their common struggle, the asian peoples have always learned from and supported one another," yu pu-hsueh said. "the chinese people and sportsmen highly treasure their friendship with the peoples and sportsmen of other asian countries. we are determined to learn the good experience, fine sportsmanship and good skill from the sportsmen of other asian countries and regions. the present championships are a splendid gathering of friendship and unity which will prevail throughout our activities. by these activities, the friendship and unity amongst us will be further enhanced."

mr. hisao kido said in his toast: "the asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union which we have been looking forward to will soon celebrate their magnificent openings. on behalf of the a.t.t.u., i join you in congratulating table tennis circles of asia on their great successes."

he said: "in conformity with the aspirations of the asian peoples and table tennis circles and to seek friendship and unity and the popularization and advancement of table tennis, we founded, in peking in may this year, the asian table tennis union, the rightful organization representing table tennis circles in asia.

"at the founding of the asian table tennis union, we were resolved to bring about a vigorous development of asian table tennis, in the spirit of equality and mutual respect among nations, big or small, and of democratic consultation."

"the fact that representatives from 31 countries and regions have assembled here just over three months after the founding of the a.t.t.u., shows that the above-

mentioned principles of the asian table tennis union have won the powerful support and great appreciation from the peoples and table tennis circles of asia," he said.

hisao kido pointed out that the first asian table tennis championships, the forthcoming first congress of the asian table tennis union and preparatory meeting of the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament would exert a tremendous influence on table tennis circles in asia and throughout the world.

on behalf of the friends from table tennis circles in asian countries and regions, edward thangarajah made a toast at the reception. he said: "the fact that we have a truly asian tournament, the first ever in the annals of sports in asia is borne out by the fact that we have 31 countries and regions assembled in peking to participate in our maiden venture. a record for all sports, an achievement no one could boast of, and a happy augury for sports in asia and in the whole world."

"here we are today rejoicing the happy occasion, one which asia never saw, one which asian sports in the past never heard of," he added.

he said: "you can rest assured that the a.t.t.u. with all countries and regions in asia cooperating will help us 'standard-wise', 'promotion-wise' and most important of all 'unity-wise'.

"we will forge ahead. nothing can stop us and nothing will."

among the guests were:

aka mohammad bahar, leader of the afghan table tennis delegation; muhammed abdul khaleq, leader of the table tennis delegation of the arab republic of yemen; thuji yonten, leader of the delegation of the sports organization of bhutan; u po hto, leader of the burmese table tennis delegation; van piny, leader of the table tennis delegation of cambodia; kim in ok, leader of the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea; ta quang chien, leader of the delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic republic of viet nam, and tran van tri, leader of the d.r.v.n. table tennis delegation; yue yun hing, leader of the regional hongkong table tennis delegation; t.d. ranga ramanujan, president of the table tennis federation of india; amir amin, leader of the iranian table tennis delegation, and his wife; mouayed a. majid al-badri, leader of the iraqi table tennis delegation; moubarik hamad al-rashed, leader of the kuwait table tennis delegation; thonglay khommasith, leader of the laos (laotian patriotic front) table tennis delegation; georges michel hani, leader of the lebanese table tennis delegation; leong tet chi, leader of the regional macao table tennis

delegation; nara shumsher, leader of the nepalese table tennis delegation and his wife; salem mohamed saleh, leader of the palestine table tennis delegation; abdul-rahman omer balgon, leader of the table tennis delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen; vicente liwac, leader of the philippine table tennis delegation; tran thanh, observer of table tennis circles from the republic of south viet nam; edward thangarajah, leader of the delegation of the sri lanka table tennis association; mohamad al bizem, leader of the syrian table tennis delegation; chumpol lohachala, leader of the thai table tennis delegation; hsu yin-sheng, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation;

hassan abou heef, leader of the delegation of the egyptian table tennis association who has come for the meeting of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament; and

koji kimura and kimiyo kurimoto, leader and deputy leader of the delegation of veteran table tennis players of the japan table tennis association.

attending the reception were djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and his wife; frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; and heads of diplomatic missions of asian countries to china.

present were vice-chairmen of the championship organizing committee fan ko, kuo tung-chun, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, li meng-hua, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including tseng wei, yao hsiao-cheng, chang cheng-teh and ku wen-hua.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Promote Friendship, Strengthen Unity"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "promote friendship, strengthen unity" to congratulate the opening of the first asian table tennis championships. the full text reads:

the first asian table tennis championships organized by the asian table tennis union ceremoniously opens today in peking, china's capital. several hundred men and women players and representatives from over thirty asian countries and regions are attending the championships and the forthcoming first congress of the asian table tennis union respectively on invitation. full of joy, the chinese people and players warmly welcome all friends attending the friendship gatherings.

the first asian table tennis championships are being held in a new situation in which the people of asia are advancing in unity. it is the first time in asian history that so many countries and regions are represented in an international sports tournament. this eloquently proves that it is the common desire and pressing demand of the asian peoples to promote friendship and strengthen unity. that is an irresistible historical trend.

the founding of the asian table tennis union is a pioneering event. this truly representative international sports organization of a new type advocates the principle of equality among all member associations, big or small, mutual respect and democratic consultation. it has won the general approval and support of the people and table tennis circles of asian countries. thanks to the energetic efforts of friends from various asian countries, the asian table tennis union has done plenty of work and achieved remarkable success in the four months since its establishment to promote friendship among the people and sportsmen of asian countries and regions, strengthen the friendship ties between the table tennis circles and sportsmen of asia and those of other continents, and stimulate the development of table tennis in asia and the world. the successful holding of the mammoth first asian table tennis championships, demonstrates the tremendous vigour of the asian table tennis union.

asia is one of the cradles of resplendent ancient civilizations. the industrious and brave asian peoples have among them a deep-rooted traditional friendship. they have all along sympathized with and supported one another in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. and they are now confronted with the common task of opposing aggression and intervention, defending state sovereignty, safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy and culture. through their common struggle, the asian peoples have gained an ever better understanding of the preciousness of their friendship and the importance of their unity. over the past few years, friendly contacts have become ever more frequent among asian peoples and sportsmen and table tennis has made great progress in asian countries. the ping-pong ball is small, yet the friendship it brings is invaluable. many friends from various asian countries said that they were taking part in the current championships to seek not titles but friendship. we are convinced that the championships will not only help popularize and improve table tennis in asia but consolidate and strengthen the friendship and unity of the asian peoples and sportsmen.

the holding of the first asian table tennis championships in peking, the capital of our country, overwhelms us with joy. the arrival of friends from other asian countries is a support and inspiration for the chinese people. the chinese people treasure their friendship with other asian peoples very much. chinese players will carry forward the spirit of "friendship first, competition second", and modestly learn from the good thinking, sportsmanship and skill of the players from other asian countries so as to assimilate their strong points and raise the level of all. we wish the championships every success. may the flowers of friendship be in full blossom in the asian garden of table tennis exclamation

First ATT Championships Open in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1972)

the first asian table tennis championships, a friendly gathering unprecedented in the history of table tennis in asia, opened here this evening at the capital indoor stadium.

chinese state leaders and leading members of departments concerned tung pi-wu, chu teh; li teh-sheng, kuo mo-jo, chi peng-fei, wu teh, wang meng and others attended the opening ceremony.

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, also attended.

attending the ceremony were hisao kido, representative of the president of the asian table tennis union and leader of the japanese table tennis association delegation; bae myong gyu, deputy president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the table tennis association delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea; michael chen wing sum, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and president of the table tennis association of malaysia; sayid mohammad, representative of a.t.t.u. vice-president and leader of the pakistan table tennis delegation; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; tan sock kern, representative of the a.t.t.u. honorary treasurer and leader of the singapore table tennis delegation; and sung chung, honorary secretary-general of the a.t.t.u.

attending the opening ceremony were representatives of the table tennis circles, table tennis players and coaches from 31 asian countries and regions who will take part in the championships or the first a.t.t.u. congress;

delegates from various countries who are in peking to attend the meeting of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament; friendly personages from various countries in peking, and diplomatic envoys of various countries.

the brightly lit capital indoor stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity of the people and sportsmen of asia. eighteen thousand spectators and friends from various asian countries and regions got together to hail the great unity of the people and sportsmen of asia.

a grand march-in ceremony was held. when the representatives and table tennis players from the asian countries and regions filed into the arena, prolonged enthusiastic applause went up from the crowd.

speeches were made by yu pu-hsuan, chairman of the first a.t.t.c. organizing committee, hisao kido, representative of the president of the asian table tennis union, and kuwait player jawad bourmanri, as representative of the table tennis players. they warmly greeted the opening of the a.t.t.c. and sincerely wished that the championships would strengthen the friendship and solidarity of the people and sportsmen of asian countries and regions and promote the popularization, development and advancement of table tennis in asia.

after the opening ceremony, chinese art workers, sportsmen and children gave performances of dances and songs, acrobatics and group callisthenics.

Cyprus Table Tennis Association Delegation and Jordan Table Tennis Association President Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1972)

the delegation of the cyprus table tennis association led by the association's vice-president gerard nicolaou, and fayez nowar, president of the jordan table tennis association, arrived in peking by air today to attend the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union. ellis kobasi, deputy leader of the pakistan table tennis delegation, arrived by the same plane.

they were welcomed at the airport by chin chien-ping, deputy secretary-general of the championships' organizing committee, and chu tse and other leading members of organizations concerned.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Trade Exposition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2. 1972)

the canadian trade exposition closed at the peking exhibition centre this afternoon.

opened on august 21, the exposition drew more than 250,000 visitors from peking and other parts of china. they warmly praised the exposition for its contribution to the friendship and mutual understanding between the people of china and canada and to the development of the relations between the two countries.

during the exposition, technical personnel of the two countries had discussions and exchanged experience.

Canadian Provincial Observers Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

the canadian provincial observers delegation wound up its visit here and left for a visit to kwangchow by air yesterday before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned, and l. j. rodger, director-general of the canadian trade exposition group.

Chinese Ambassador to Canada, Deputy Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Give Reception for Overseas Chinese

(NCNA-English Toronto, Sept. 1, 1972)

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to canada, and lu feng-chun, deputy head of the chinese exhibition group to the 1972 canadian national exhibition, gave a reception in the chinese pavilion here this evening in honour of patriotic overseas chinese in canada. it was attended by over 1,000 people.

speaking at the reception, ambassador yao kuang thanked the patriotic overseas chinese for their concern and support for the chinese exhibition. he expressed the hope that the overseas chinese unite closer and live together in friendship with the canadian people and make greater contributions to promoting the constant development of the relations between china and canada and the friendship between the two peoples.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Japanese Advance Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met the japanese advance party which had come here to make preparations for prime minister kakuei tanaka's visit to china.

the advance party consists of hiroshi hashimoto, chief of the china section of the asia department of the japanese foreign ministry, and teruji akiyama, ryozo okuda, hiroshi ichihara, toru nakamura, kiyoshi nishimura, kunihiro narumi, sakae yamaguchi, fujimatsu yamamoto, motofumi asai, atsushi hatakenaka, tomohiko yanase and koichi obata.

present on the occasion was kimio fujida, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office.

also present were leading members of chinese departments han hsu, kao chien-chung, liu hua, li meng-ching, ma yu-chen, wu chien-hua, hsu hsi-yao, liu yuan and wang feng.

Japanese Friends Teiji Hagiwara, Jiro Takeyoshi Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association, and jiro takeyoshi of the association left peking for home by air today at the end of their friendly visit to china.

they were seen off by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

and leading members of chinese organizations concerned chen shu-tzu, huang kun-yi and shih chih-yi. also present at the airport were japanese friends in peking hiroaki kitamura, munekazu sakai, eiichi himeno and isao okubo.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Dinner for Nigerian Federal Government Economic and Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

yang kuang-jen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in nigeria, gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the nigerian federal government economic and trade mission led by adebayo adedeji, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction, which had returned home from a visit to china, according to a lagos report.

hosts and guests expressed the wish for continued development of the friendly relations of cooperation between china and nigeria at the dinner filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Nigerian Medical Association Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1972)

a five-member delegation of the nigerian medical association led by the association's president dr. a. jose williams arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

welcoming them at the airport were leading members of organizations concerned and peking medical workers, including kao chin-o, hsu shou-jen, wang ta-wan, wang yun-chao and lin fu-chia.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Consulates-General in Three Chinese Cities Give National Day Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1972)

the consulates-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, nanning and kunming gave film receptions in the past two days to mark the 27th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. films about the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation were shown.

tran van thong, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow, gave a film reception this evening. present were leading members of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china, the provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units and the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee and the municipal revolutionary committee, including lin li-ming, ou chih-fu, chiao lin-yi and yu chen-ho, as well as more than 1,000 people from various walks of life. consul tran van thong and lin li-ming, standing committee member of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made speeches before the film show began. there was a warm atmosphere of brotherly friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people.

le quang nhan, d.r.v.n. consul-general in nanning, gave a film reception yesterday evening. present were an ping-sheng, chao mao-hsun, hsu chi-hai, chin ying-chi and other leading members of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command, the p.l.a. units stationed in nanning, the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, the nanning administrative regional revolutionary committee, the kwangsi branch of the china-viet nam friendship association and other organizations.

the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kunming gave a film reception yesterday evening. present were chen kang, liu ming-hui, li ke-tung, huang chao-chi, li yi, hsu hsueh-hui, tuan pao-chen and li wei, leading members of the yunnan provincial and kunming municipal revolutionary committees and the p.l.a. kunming units, and over 1,000 people of the city. before the film show, ho thang, d.r.v.n. consul-general in kunming, and chu kang, standing committee member of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, spoke. they expressed the hope that the militant unity and great friendship between the people of china and viet nam would constantly grow in strength and scope.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President's Adviser on Sciences Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

dr. abdus salam, pakistan president's adviser on sciences, arrived here by air this evening for a visit at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

he was welcomed at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy, and leading members of organizations concerned and scientists chang wen-yu, pan chun and chen yen.

also present were anwar kemal, second secretary of the pakistan embassy here, and riaz muhammad khan, third secretary.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese PLA Vacationists Leave Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 1, 1972)

the vacationists' group of officers of the chinese people's liberation army with sun chi-hsien, deputy commander of the p.l.a. tsinan units, as head, and liu yao-tsung, political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, as deputy head, left here today for home after spending a holiday and paying a friendly visit to romania.

they were seen off at the airport by senior general ion tudoveanu, director of the military academy of romania, major-general gheorghe gomoiu, secretary of the political committee of the bucharest garrison, and leading members of other departments concerned of the romanian armed forces.

wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and vice-military attache li yung-chih were also present at the airport.

on august 31, wang chan-yuan gave a banquet on the visit of the vacationists' group of officers. present at the banquet were senior general ion tudoveanu, artillery commander lieutenant-general ion popescu, vice-secretary of the highest political council of the armed forces major-general constantin oprita, and major-general gheorghe gomciu.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish National Table Tennis Team (A) Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 2, 1972)

the swedish national table tennis team (a) led by erik extergren, president of the swedish table tennis association, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by train for home today.

the team was seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese departments concerned and table tennis players.

the guest team arrived here from peking by air on august 29, and was honoured at a banquet given by the kwangtung branch of the chinese table tennis association that evening.

the guest team played friendly matches with the chinese team on the evening of august 31. chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and chang hsu, chairman of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission, saw the matches. prior to the matches, they met erik extergren and players of both countries.

the players of both sides put up a spirited fight in the men's and women's team events. the chinese men's and women's teams won 5:3 and 5:2 respectively.

during its stay in kwangchow, the swedish team visited a factory, a kindergarten, a zoo and scenic spots.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Iceland Requests Transmission of Her Declaration on Fisheries Jurisdiction to Permanent Missions of UN Member States

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 31, 1972)

gunnar g. schram, charge d'affaires a.i. of the permanent mission of iceland to the united nations, sent a communication to u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim on august 23 requesting the transmission to the permanent missions of the u.n. member states of the declaration issued by the icelandic government on august 18, as a consequence of an order delivered by the international court of justice relating to fisheries jurisdiction.

in the communication gunnar schram expressed the hope that the declaration be brought to the attention of all u.n. members and observers.

the declaration of the government of iceland was unanimously adopted at a cabinet session on august 18. it says that the icelandic government will firmly carry out the resolution adopted by the parliament of the republic of iceland on february 16 to extend its fishing limits from 12 to 50 nautical miles as of september 1 this year with a view to protecting its fishing rights. the declaration points out that the icelandic government has firmly declared from the very beginning that the international court of justice has no right of jurisdiction in iceland's extension of its fishing limits and that the court's august 17 order is not binding on iceland in any way.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Adviser to Thai Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung this afternoon met prasit kanchanawat, adviser to the thai table tennis delegation and deputy director of the division for economics, finance and industry of the national executive council of thailand.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned lu wei-chao and cheng jui-sheng.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Adviser to Thai Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1972)

liao cheng-chih this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with prasit kanchanawat, adviser to the thai table tennis delegation and deputy director of the division for economics, finance and industry of the national executive council of thailand.

cheng jui-sheng, leading member of a chinese organization, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Government Delegation Stops Over at Nanning and Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 2, 1972)

mohammed masmoudi, minister of external affairs of the republic of tunisia, and the government delegation he is leading flew in yesterday afternoon after a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam and left for hongkong by train today.

when the distinguished tunisian guests stopped over at nanning on their way, they were welcomed and seen off at the airport by chao hsin-jan, vice-chairman of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee, hsiao han, vice-chairman of the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments. also present was pham kim hung, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in nanning.

upon their arrival in and departure from kwangchow, they were welcomed and seen off at the airport by chao tzu-yang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, huang yeh, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned chen neng-hsing and chen pin.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking for Turkey

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1972)

a seven-member chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, left here by air today on a friendly visit to the republic of turkey at the invitation of the turkish government.

present at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including kuang jen-nung, wang hai-ting, lai ta-yuan, wang shih-yen and chou chueh. also present was ilhan yigitbasioglu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the turkish embassy here.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets UNESCO Director General

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1972)

minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met rene maheu, director general of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization, manuel jimenez, director of the bureau of relations with member states and international organizations and programmes of the u.n.e.s.c.o., and claude lussier, director of the office of international norms of juridical affairs of the u.n.e.s.c.o. chinese foreign

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned ling ching, tien chih-tung, hu sha, tien chin and hu shou-hsin.

CHINA AND US

American Cardiologist Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1972)

cardiologist dr. grey dimond and his wife arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese medical association. american

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of medical circles in peking, including hsu shou-jen, wu ying-kai and ma hsu, as well as dr. ma hai-teh (george hatem).

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PLA CADRES

Cadres of a Certain Regiment under PLA Peking Command Preserve Intrinsic Character of Ordinary Privates

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Peking) The members of the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Peking Command carry forward the Party's fine style of maintaining close ties with the masses, preserve the intrinsic character of ordinary privates and go often to the company units to mingle and form one with the fighters, thereby further cementing unity between officers and men and doing the work of the army unit with ever better results.

In the past few years, as they had done during the years of war, members of the Party committee of this regiment often took their knapsacks and went to the company units where they ate, lived, labored and carried out training together with the fighters. To do a better job of going deep into the basic level and maintaining ties with the masses, all of them went to stay and work in the companies, with the exception of one or two of them who remained in the office to supervise day-to-day work. Every one of them spent more than half a year's time on the average living together with the fighters.

Wang Fu-ch'un, secretary of the Party committee and political commissar, covered a few hundred li on foot in less than half a year and visited the majority of the company units of the regiment. In July this year, he came to stay and work in a production company, where he joined the fighters in sinking wells to resist drought and in carrying water to the dry fields. He sweated at it as much as the fighters did.

Kuo Chung-t'ien, a deputy secretary of the Party committee and commander of the regiment, was wounded during the years of war. But, he always refused to take a car and insisted on going to the companies on foot. The 2nd company was the selected spot where he stayed and worked. He went there as soon as he was free. No matter how busy he might be with his official work, he would always spare time to chat with the fighters there and to tell the cadres and the fighters of the state of his thinking and work.

During field camping, Wang Yi, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee and a deputy commander of the regiment, got together with the fighters to cross mountains and march on foot and helped them in carrying their guns. When he was working with the 8th company, he joined the fighters in crawling on the ground and wallowing in the mud at day time and standing guard at night.

Influenced by the efforts made by members of the regiment's Party committee to maintain close ties with the masses and to preserve the intrinsic character of ordinary enlisted men, the whole regiment shows a vigorous situation of "cadres cherishing privates," "privates supporting cadres," and cadres and fighters constituting close unity between themselves. The fighters regard the regiment's leading cadres as veteran soldiers of the company and often called on them, helping them make decisions and think about ways and means and make a success of building the unit.

Political commissar Wang Fu-ch'un was once studying the drawing up of a plan of conducting education in the Party's basic line. Upon learning this, the fighters of the company held an investigation meeting on their own initiative to analyze the ideological conditions of the company and wrote to him, making a concrete suggestion of combining the line education with the realities of the company. The political commissar was greatly enlightened by what the fighters suggested in their letter. He went deep into the company and got together with the fighters to study the drawing up of the plan of education in the basic line. As a result, the line education deepened step by step in the whole regiment.

Members of the Party committee of the regiment maintain close ties with the masses and take the lead in carrying on the fine style of hard struggle, giving an impetus to the revolutionized building of the regiment. Cadres at all levels learn from the regiment Party committee, go deep into the basic-level units, orient themselves toward the company and show concern for the fighters.

The army unit was once transferred to a new area. This regiment was stationed in scattered spots which involved numerous points, long lines and extensive areas of service, so that some problems occurred in logistical work. Under the leadership of the Party committee, the regiment's logistics department set up a comprehensive service team comprising members from the various branches dealing with financial work, repair, sewing, issue of new

items of equipment and recovery of old ones. This team delivered supplies to the points and lines as specified, giving great convenience to the companies. It was welcomed by the cadres and the fighters. Its experience was summed up and popularized by some relevant units of the General Logistics Department of the PLA.

* * *

PLA AS BUILDERS

Fear No Hardships

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1972)

It is hot and rainy in July. On a certain worksite in the motherland, the steel frame of a major project had just been set up. Concrete must be poured continuously, otherwise a landslide might occur at the slope of the foundation pit and there would be the danger that the steel framework which had already been set up might slant and change shape once a heavy downpour came. Under this condition, the 8th company of a certain PLA unit accepted the arduous task of continuously pouring 1,000 cubic meters of concrete.

The 8th company is a construction engineering company used to fighting hard battles. It has on many occasions achieved outstanding results in accomplishing war-preparation engineering tasks by shock tactics. Pressing ahead in the face of hardships and treading the path of difficulty is the long-standing style of the 8th company.

After receiving this task, its fighters immediately threw themselves into an intensive fight: In the bustling worksite, cars loaded with concrete sped to and fro, and sand, stone and cement poured in an endless stream into a receptacle. Because the wall was too thick, the work of shaking and pressing had to be done on both sides. The heat of the summer sun was like burning fire. On the worksite, because the concrete generated much heat at the initial stage of setting, air temperature rose to 48 degrees Celsius, so that it became stifling hot between the molding boards and it was like a cooking steamer there. To reduce temperature there, air blast engines were placed at intervals of 20 meters, and large quantities of ice blocks were also placed there. Nevertheless, the air temperature there did not fall below 41 degrees. It was in such high temperature that the comrades of the 8th company doggedly carried on their fight. The engineering structure was very complicated and the wooden props stood closely together here and there. The men worked in the space between two props, squatting and unable to raise their heads, nor could they stand upright there. They were all wet after working for less than an hour there.

When concrete had to be poured into a space where the steel bars were very close to each other, the work of shaking and pressing was the most difficult. Comrade Liu Feng-chiang, deputy company commander, on the one hand reminded all of the need to maintain the high quality of work and, on the other hand, directed a group of new fighters to learn the techniques of shaking and press the concrete in the course of practical construction engineering.

New fighter Kao Yu-ch'ing's stirrer rod was caught in the concrete and he was so upset that he kept perspiring. Fortunately, an old comrade rushed to help him switch off the machine, but the stirrer got stuck up to a depth of 70 centimeters in the concrete and could not be pulled out. What should be done?

To take out the stirrer rod, it was necessary to dig up the concrete. But the steel bars in this part were so close to each other that not even the picks and spades could be used, so that it was impossible to scoop up the concrete. Should the saw be used to cut it off and the other end be left in the concrete? This wouldn't do because the quality of the work might be impaired.

When they were deeply worried and did not know what to do, Comrade Li Szu-chiu, a communist and a veteran worker, came on the spot. Seeing the stirrer rod stuck in the concrete, he said resolutely: "We must do anything possible to insure quality and under no circumstances should it be left in the concrete!" The Party branch made a study and decided that the stirrer rod must be taken out to insure the high quality of construction work. Communist and squad leader Hsu Shui-fa led two fighters to join Li Szu-chiu in doing this job. They crept into the space which was only 25 centimeters wide between the steel bars and used their hands to scoop up the concrete which had set after shaking and pressing. They kept scooping with their hands. Their hands were scratched and cut by the wire fastening the steel bars. But they took no heed of this. To insure the high quality of the construction work, they fought doggedly for five hours and eventually removed the stirrer rod!

Comrades of the 8th company defeated the high temperature. Before the coming of any storm, they had triumphantly accomplished the task of pouring 1,000 cubic meters of concrete. They were commended by the higher level.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

The Tempestuous Nuchiang Returns to the Sea, But Army-People Friendship Is Deeper Than the Sea

- Troops stationed in Nuchiang district and local people of various nationalities, learning and helping one another, have forged a profound militant friendship

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 4, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Kunming, September 3, 1972) A certain frontier unit of the PLA Kunming Command has for years been stationed in a snow-capped mountain valley of the Nuchiang district. They and the local people of various nationalities, learning and helping one another, have forged a profound militant friendship.

There are many tales concerning army-people unity in fighting in circulation locally. Once the mule-transport team of Lanpachai below Kaolikung Mountain was driving a team of 37 mules carrying production materials and provisions to the army and people in the frontier. When the team was passing over the Kaolikung Mountain, there was a sudden change in the weather, and driven by a strong wind, a blanket of flying, downy snow flakes was falling heavily. When the mule team was still more than a li away from the mountain pass, the snow drift was already so deep that some of the mules became trapped and immobilized in pockets of snow more than three feet deep.

At that time,the fighters of the 3rd platoon of a certain unit of the PLA frontier defense units, upon receiving the news, immediately rushed over. Braving the zero-minus 20 degrees cold, they helped to extricate the mules, and following that, opened up a more than 2-li long passage over the mountain and enabled the mule team to make its way safely over the pass. After that, the fighters and the comrades of the mule team, locking hands and standing shoulder-to-shoulder, lifted all the more than 3,000 catties of materials over the pass.

When the local people saw the mule team descending safely in the blizzard from Kaolikung Mountain, they said in surprise, "You are really dare-devils. You must have flown over the snow-covered mountain on wings."

The comrades of the mule transport team replied, "The reason we are able to cross the snow-covered mountain is because of the fighting unity of the army and people in the frontier. We have flown across the snow-covered mountain on wings that can never break."

Otolo production brigade is situated at the foothill of the snow-covered Pilo Mountain. At one time there was an epidemic here, and the Party branch of the health service team of a certain unit of the frontier defense crops, on hearing the news, immediately dispatched four comrades including doctor Wang Cheng-yü to give emergency treatment. Full of enthusiasm, they

arrived at the production brigade to carry out preventive treatment and medical treatment for the people, and within only a few days, the epidemic was brought under control.

When the comrades returned to the health service team, they were still worried about the people in Otolo production brigade. They thought "what a good thing it would be if the poor and lower-middle peasants could have their own health service personnel." The Party branch of the health service team decided to send people to the production brigade to run a health service training class. They helped the production brigade to erect a barn, made some crude and simple instruments by themselves for the manufacture of medicine, and started a pharmaceutical plant. In just 20 days' time, the trainees themselves were able to recognize and use more than 100 types of medicinal herbs and to fill over 20 prescriptions, and mastered the treatment of some prevalent and common diseases.

For the past three years, the commanders and fighters of this health service team have visited all the nearby villages, departments and schools, trained nearly 100 medical workers and given more than 47,000 treatments. The local poor and lower-middle peasants said, "The snow-covered peak of Pilo rises to the sky, but army-people friendship is even higher. The tempestuous Nuchiang returns to the sea, but army-people friendship is deeper than the sea."

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

CCP Committee of Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou Holds Study Class for Training Basic-Level Leading Backbones

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changchun) The CCP Committee of Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou, Kirin Province, trains basic-level leading backbones in a planned way and systematically, giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the study movement throughout the chou.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the cadres and the broad masses of this autonomous chou, warmly answering Chairman Mao's great call "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao's works very enthusiastically and diligently. In order to carry out the study movement penetratingly and perseveringly, the chou Party committee has held study classes for ten terms, training more than 1,500 basic-level leading backbones. Through short-term training, these basic-level leading backbones begin to taste the happiness brought by reading, raise their consciousness of reading, and increase their sense of responsibility in leading the masses to study Marxism well.

After being trained for some time in the chou-level study class, Meng Fan-kuei, deputy secretary of the Party committee of Tunhua Forestry Bureau, became very enthusiastic in reading and study. He is old and belongs to a low cultural level, but he always reads perseveringly and diligently and carries out study until late in the night, whether he stays in the bureau or is working in a basic-level unit. He not only leads others by his exemplary deeds, but also gets together with other members of the Party committee to form a system requiring "unified planning, decentralized study, group discussion and periodical exchange of experience," so as to carry out study perseveringly. Every time when he comes to a basic-level unit, he would pay attention to looking into the condition of study conducted by basic-level cadres and the masses. He personally helps others in study and talks about his experience in study. His exemplary leading role gives a great impetus to the study conducted throughout the forestry bureau.

In order to enable the basic-level leading cadres who take part in the study to have a real grasp of the basic viewpoint of Marxism by combining theory with practice, the study class pays attention to bringing to light the fallacies disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and leading the cadres to criticize these fallacies purposefully in relation to the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work.

In studying "Critique of the Gotha Program," in order to make clear the meaning of the precept that socialism is, "economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges," the study class organized all to study at the same time the

relevant passages in Chairman Mao's "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" in relation to the history of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the past two decades and more after the founding of the new China, making them understand the following:

In the historical stage of socialism, the marks of capitalism exist objectively in the aspects of economics, politics and culture. Only by firmly upholding Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, by actively carrying out class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and by vigorously developing the socialist economy and continuously wiping out the pernicious influence of capitalism, can we gradually come across to communism. Denying this point and trying to enter communism by the effort of a single day is "Left" opportunism. On the other hand, trying to retain forever and to promote these capitalist factors is Right opportunism.

Thus, they understand more clearly the reactionary nature of the "Left" and Right opportunist lines pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

While training the basic-level leading backbones, the Party committee of Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou also adopted different measures in accordance with the different condition of the trainees. With regard to the cadres of worker or peasant origin who belong to a low cultural level and have a weak theoretical foundation, the study class assigns special tutors to help them grasp the main points, solve difficult problems and make clear the basic viewpoint. With regard to new cadres who lack practical experience, the study class adopts the method of charging old cadres to lead the new ones and making the old and the new cadres help and learn from each other and guides them to study and apply the basic Marxist principle in the light of the realities of the three great revolutionary movements. With regard to the Korean cadres who belong to a low level of the Han language, the study class gives them direct tutoring in the Korean language.

Through training of basic-level leading backbones one group after another, the chou committee has strengthened leadership over mass study in all basic-level units of the chou. Under the leadership of the chou committee, all hsien committees and the Party committees of factories, mines and communes where conditions permit also hold classes to study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. These study classes are diversified in form. Some of them conduct short-term training, others are run in the form of evening schools, and still others hold symposia or reading classes during spare time. At all levels of the autonomous chou, a situation emerges in which the leaders grasp the backbones and the backbones grasp the masses. A good practice of reading and study has taken shape among the cadres and the masses.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Actively Train Minority Nationalities Cadres

- Conscientious implementation of the nationalities policy of the Party by the CCP Nach'ü Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee in Tibet Autonomous Region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 4, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lhasa, September 3, 1972) Conscientiously implementing the nationalities policy of the Party, the CCP Nach'ü Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, Tibet Autonomous Region, are actively training minority nationalities cadres and letting them play their hardcore role to the full in the building of a new socialist Tibet.

Nach'ü hsien is situated on the banks of the Heiho River in the vast grassland of northern Tibet. Since the setting up of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, they have listed the training of minority nationalities cadres in the important agenda of leadership work. At present, minority nationalities cadres comprise over 70 percent of the cadres in the whole hsien. In leading bodies at the three levels of hsien, ch'ü and commune (village) minority nationalities cadres make up 88 percent of the cadre force, among which, many have become the No. 1 and No. 2 persons of leading bodies.

In the course of training minority nationalities cadres, the CCP Nach'ü Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have promoted minority nationalities activists who have been tested in the three great revolutionary struggles to leading positions at various levels, and let them play their parts to the full. Ts'ai-p'ei, a worker of the road maintenance squad who came from a poor herdsman background, upon his promotion as a cadre, has been put in charge of leadership work for road maintenance and repairs as well as communications and transportation in the whole hsien. Diligently studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, over the months and years he travels along the roads of the whole hsien, works alongside the workers of the road squad in repairing the road surface for the sake of carrying out road maintenance for the hsien well, and plays a very large part in insuring the safe passage of various types of vehicles.

To-chi, secretary of the Party branch and chairman of the revolutionary committee of Hungch'i people's commune--the rist pastoral commune in the grassland of northern Tibet, was formerly only an activist in the village. At present, Hungch'i people's commune under his leadership is vigorous and flourishing, and has become a red banner of "In animal husbandry, learn from Tachai" in the grassland of northern Tibet.

The CCP Nach'ü Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee insist on carrying out education in ideology and political line on the minority nationalities cadres. The hsien, apart from selecting and sending minority nationalities cadres to nationality institutes and Party schools, has also set

up a "May 7" cadre school and various types of study class to carry out training by rotation in different periods and groups, and continued to raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

A-pu, vice chairman of the K'ungma district committee, is conscientious and responsible in his work. During the Spring Festival this year, a heavy snow fell over the grassland of northern Tibet, the temperature took a sudden plunge, and the lambs and ewes were seriously threatened. Upon receiving the news, A-pu immediately organized the commune members and masses in the whole district to do their utmost in combatting the calamity and protecting the livestock, as well as making suitable arrangements for the livelihood of the people. He was publicly commended by the upper level.

Later, he grew complacent and arrogant. The secretary of the hsien Party committee looked him up many times for talks, educated and enlightened him with the policies of the Party, and enabled him to realize that arrogance and complacency were stumbling blocks to the implementation of the line and policies of the Party. Since then, A-pu has become modest and prudent, consulted with the masses on all matters, carried out work in accordance with the policies of the Party, and has been favorably commented upon by the masses.

The old cadres of leading bodies at various levels in Nach'ü hsien are always helping the new cadres make decisions and formulate ideas so that they would not be afraid to assume responsibility and be daring in work. The old cadres are also always helping these new cadres to sum up the lesson of their experience, and continue to improve their policy level and working ability. Since last winter and this spring, the hsien Party committee has chosen a part of the new minority nationalities cadres from the pastoral region and organized them into five Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams, under the charge of senior cadres with richer struggle experience, to go into selected points in communes (villages) and teams where class struggle was more complex and work was more backward to settle down and help with implementing the various policies of the Party for the pastoral region, and to further develop the "In animal husbandry, learn from Tachai" mass movement.

By means of tempering in actual struggle, there is a very great improvement in the ideological level and working ability of this group of new minority nationalities cadres. At present these new cadres are being continuously sent to reinforce leading bodies at various levels.

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BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Firmly Uphold the Concept of Practice First, Continue To Improve Leadership Style

by

The Party Committee of Tsinghai Provincial No. 1 Building Construction Company

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 4, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The fundamental link in changing the Party's style of work is to carry out plans for investigation and study throughout the Party," the principal responsible comrade of the Party committee of our company, by firmly upholding the materialist theory of reflection and constantly improving leadership style, sets the pace in going to selected points in main construction sites for investigation and study, grasps well typical cases, leads the whole area from the points, and effectively stimulates the development of revolution and production.

Raise Understanding, Maintain Going to Selected Points

The work of building construction accepted by our company has many points spread over a vast area, the frontline is extended and in a state of flux, and objectively presents many difficulties to leadership work. Several years ago, we always relied on the telephone for listening to reports and making requests for materials, and carried out "remote control." Consciously or unconsciously, we helped the rise of subjectivism and bureaucraticism in work style. We appeared to know but were actually vague about conditions at the basic level, and that resulted in many unnecessary losses to the cause of revolution and production.

In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, we study seriously the philosophical works and such teachings of Chairman Mao as "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well" and "As regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it," criticize vigorously the idealist transcendentalism and the reactionary idealist interpretation of history pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, sum up the lesson of work experience in the past, and realize that "leadership style is determined by particular line and world outlook, and is in the service of a particular line." The Party committee decides to take further improving leadership style as a main point in line education to grasp, makes a resolution to step out of the office and go deep into the basic level, and by means of conscientiously staying at selected points for investigation and study, seizes the initiative in leading revolution and production.

However, there were comrades who felt that work in the whole area was too heavy, and they could not possibly step out. There were also those who were afraid that while grasping the points, it might be difficult to pay

attention to the whole area, and they would lose more than they could gain. The Party committee again concentrated on the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, carried out serious discussions, and enabled everybody to realize that the reason for work to be chaotic at the surface was actually because in the past the leading members had remained floating on the surface, and a great many problems in the basic level could not be solved. On top of that, not knowing conditions clearly, one could not deal with problems in time. The more dispersed the work sites, the more it would be necessary to grasp typical cases well and use the points to lead the surface.

After understanding was unified, the principal responsible comrade of the Party committee made suitable allocations of work, grasped in succession ten sites, and by means of investigation and study, built up his wisdom and ability and raised the level of leadership work.

Led by the leading members of the Party committee, the overwhelming majority of basic level leadership comrades and cadres in general of various construction teams belonging to the company go to the scene of construction and succeed in bringing about political work, production order, planning management, material supply, and workers' welfare to the worksite, strengthen ties between the cadres and the masses, and effectively stimulate production.

In the third quarter last year, it rained continuously, and work in the open was greatly affected. However, because the cadres persevered in going deep among the people and taking part in productive labor, they won the right to speak and took the initiative in leading and directing production. Among the score of construction teams and several hundred sections under the company, not a single one had cut down or stopped production. Work volume in construction and installation and the area completed all exceeded the total target for the first half of last year.

Be a Student Before Becoming a Teacher

Settling down at selected points, we realize that: To improve leadership style, we must get rid of the bourgeois world outlook, establish the concept of practice first and the mass line. This transforming of world outlook is an arduous process. Having gone deep into the construction site, we maintain eating, living, laboring and studying together with the workers, consult them on problems, and by means of such methods as holding investigation meetings, visiting the old workers, developing heart-to-heart talks and operating study classes, took the masses for teachers, modestly learned from them and discovered essentially the activism of the masses. When laboring at the selected points, we competed to do the heavy and the dirty work. The masses and workers said, "The leading cadres who come to the worksite stand heart-to-heart with the workers, and by sharing hardship together and making efforts together, they have successfully improved their work style."

For various reasons, this company has in construction work over the years led to the formation of the so-called "normal practice" of "first season idle, second season slack, third season rush and fourth season driven," which

seriously affected the completion of construction work with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Actually, could this "normal practice" be done away with? This problem was brought forth for discussion, but the Party committee members did not have all the facts.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "No investigation, no right to speak," Comrade Wang Shih-yen, the secretary of the Party committee, visited various building construction teams and special teams, conscientiously carried out careful investigation and study on conditions in the construction program, rate of construction, equipment potential and material reserve, and succeeded in gathering the facts. At the end of May this year, when the Party committee held a discussion, it advanced the slogan of fulfilling 50 percent of the building target for the whole year by the end of June. Such a leap toward the target was a thing some of the people in the company had never even dared to think about before. Almost at once the news was spread by word of mouth everywhere.

The Party committee firmly believes in the truth of "the masses have boundless creative power" and "the masses have this enormous enthusiasm for socialism" sends four work teams to settle down in the main projects, mobilizes the masses in a widespread and penetrating manner, and by relying on the masses, fully mobilizes the activism of the masses. Under the diligent effort of the broad masses of revolutionary people, they have over-fulfilled this leap toward the target and created the highest production record in the history of the country.

Lead the Surface From the Points and Integrate the Surface and the Points

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Go deeply and concretely into the work called for, make a breakthrough at some single point, gain experience and use this experience for guiding other units," in the process of settling down at selected points, we have always persevered in using the points to lead the surface and integrating the points with the surface, the timely exchange of information between comrades settling down at points and those moving on the surface, and periodical rotations. Problems on the surface are brought to points for trial solution, and after typical experience has been obtained, it is brought to the surface for popularization and for continuous summing up and improvement.

Last year, in order to turn such phenomena as an extended frontline, dispersed forces and one-sided quest for high production value, the hasty rushing into main projects while the finishing phase of construction was allowed to drag on slowly, which generally existed in construction, we separately organized in the selected point a battle of annihilation in the construction of two main projects. By means of personal engagement in practice from the beginning to the end in the preparation, leadership, organization, application and right down to the conclusion of this battle of annihilation, we obtained a complete set of experiences.

After the popularization of this experience by various teams, the construction frontline was greatly shortened. This year, we again summed up the experience of a construction team in strengthening enterprise management as well as the experience of a section in carrying out self-construction properly for popularization in the whole system of the capital construction bureau, and it is playing an effective part in pushing forward the strengthening of management and construction in various construction teams and production sections of our company.

At the selected points, we are not only grasping advanced typical examples but also paying attention at the same time to the grasping of weak links, and when problems are discovered, to solve them in time. Advanced experience from the points is supplied to the surface for study and popularization. The transformation of backward units enables the surface to be enlightened.

There are two teams in our company. In production potential, one is weaker than the other. In construction conditions, the worksite of the former is more dispersed, and most of the buildings are for civilian use. The worksite of the latter, for a large plant, is more centralized. However, in the first several months this year, judging from the rate of labor productivity, the former was one of the highest, whereas the latter was one of the lowest in the company.

The Party committee therefore sent two separate work groups to these two teams to settle down, to help the former with summing up experience and raising it further for popularization and the latter with finding shortcomings, investigating causes and drawing up measures, so that it might catch up with the advanced. Regarding the backward team, the work group carried out a great deal of investigation and study work, discovered that the main reason for its backwardness was the bureaucratic style and rightist conservative thinking on the part of leadership comrades in the construction team, which hurt the enthusiasm of the masses. They therefore mobilized the masses to help the leading body with rectification, enabled a change to take place rapidly in the leadership style of this team, and effectively raised the enthusiasm of the masses.

In June, the area completed was more than three times the total of the preceding five months. The former team, after the summing up experience, has risen a stage further. In the first half of this year, the area of work completed amounted to 74 percent of the target for the whole year.

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PRODUCTION AND CIRCULATION

Handle Well the Relation Between Production and Circulation

by

The Party Committee of Amoy Municipal Bureau of Commerce

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1972)

In commercial work we often come across contradictions between production and circulation. According to Chairman Mao's teaching, all contradictions have their principal aspects and secondary aspects. We must grasp the principal aspect before we can resolve the contradiction and do our work well. Reviewing our practical experience acquired during many years in the past, we realize that in the contradiction between production and circulation production is generally the principal aspect. Production is the foundation of circulation. Without production there will be no circulation. Production must be developed before circulation can be expanded and the market made prosperous. When we speak about circulation apart from production, commercial work will be like water without a source. The general guideline for economic and financial work of "develop economy to guarantee supply" formulated by Chairman Mao scientifically explains the dialectical relationship between production and circulation and profoundly reflects the law governing socialist commercial work. It is the fundamental direction to take to do commercial work well.

In the past the biggest headache for the Vegetable Company was "shortage of vegetables during the slack season but vegetables are left to rot during the harvest season." During the typhoon season every summer, supply of vegetables became short; sometimes vegetables were not available in the market at all for a few days. However, during the harvest season in winter and spring there would be so many vegetables that they couldn't all be sold. If things were not managed well, large quantities of vegetables would rot. As a result, the situation was a very passive one.

Upon finding the principal contradiction in production, comrades of the Vegetable Company decided to grasp the principal link which was production to solve the old, big and difficult problem. According to the request of the Party committee of the bureau, an investigation team was organized which, led by the leadership of the company, went deep into suburban communes, production brigades and various vegetable retail departments to look at the problem from the angle of circulation and to find the cause from the angle of production. After careful investigations and study, they found what caused the glut and slack of the vegetable season:

In the height of summer farmers were busy with summer harvest and summer planting, therefore manpower was short. At this time, leafy vegetables such as rapeseed and Chinese cabbage, etc., were generally grown because these

vegetables required little labor and were easy to manage. However, their resistance against typhoon and rainstorm was weak. As a result, when a typhoon came vegetable supply in the market became greatly reduced. But when the winter-spring season came most of the agricultural crops had been harvested and it was still early for spring sowing, so the farmers made use of this slack season to grow cabbage, Chinese cabbage and garden radish, etc. Consequently a surplus of vegetables resulted.

Upon understanding the situation, the determination of members of the Party committee grew. The Party branch of the company decided to send a dozen or so comrades to suburban vegetable producing teams to help formulate plans for vegetable production, regulate the varieties grown and overcome difficulties encountered during production. In the meantime, poor and lower-middle peasants in suburban areas and representatives of factory workers were invited to the Vegetable Company to set up a worker-peasant-soldier control group to help regulate production and supply.

During the typhoon season in summer they paid attention to grasping the implementation of vegetable planting plans, and took steps to guarantee that there were sufficient areas for planting. In the meantime,they also appropriately reduced the planting of vegetables whose resistance to typhoons was weak and increased the planting of strong ones so that supply of vegetables would not be reduced by typhoons. During the winter-spring season they paid attention to grasping the variety of vegetables grown to reduce appropriately the area planted to cabbage, Chinese cabbage and garden radishes, etc. In this way they succeeded in initially changing the passiveness of the situation in vegetable supply and successfully prevented "vegetables from rotting during the harvest season and from running short during the slack season."

Study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works enabled all the workers in the system to see the principal aspect of the contradiction existing in production and supply. Subsequently all units directed their principal efforts to the development of production. In the meantime, the broad masses of workers also fully made use of the favorable conditions of their units to engage in other productions whenever possible to create wealth for the state directly as they strove to do a good job in making the commodities circulate well.

For instance, the Food and Miscellaneous Grains Company successfully filled the vacuum of chemical raw materials in our market by washing the residual salt from salt sacks and using native methods to turn it into sodium chloride. The Agricultural Produces Station processed wooden boxes, bamboo baskets and bamboo scraps, etc., to make more than 20 items of small commodities for the market, such as hoe handles, etc. The Service Company used left-over vegetables and other foods for feeding pigs. In this way they supplied the market with more than a hundred pigs. During the past year, workers of the system produced a total of 36 different kinds of commodities which helped the state to increase its income by more than 10,000 yuan.

Like other contradictions, the contradiction between production and circulation also transforms themselves into each other under certain conditions.

If we do not recognize this point, we shall slip into metaphysics. We must incessantly correct our understanding according to the changing objective situation before we can do our work well. The Municipal Agricultural Produce Station had learned its lesson in this respect.

Kaoliang brooms are one of the items of everyday use in the homes of the masses. In the past Amoy municipality was totally dependent upon supplies from the Northeast which is thousands of li away, but Amoy municipality itself burned all of its own kaoliang straws. Comrades of the Agricultural Produce Station thought: It is simpler to purchase them from other provinces where the quality is better and profit can be guaranteed. Organizing local people to process this item is troublesome. Since quality is unstable, there is a possibility of losing money. Consequently they preferred to buy from other places instead of developing local production.

After the cultural revolution, this erroneous thinking was changed. They sent special personnel to suburban areas to organize the poor and lower-middle peasants to manufacture kaoliang brooms. Immediately, demand in the municipality was satisfied. In the meantime, income of suburban poor and lower-middle peasants was increased by more than 60,000 yuan a year. On top of that, transportation costs were greatly reduced and expenditure was thus cut down.

However, as the production of kaoliang brooms developed rapidly, the output soon reached two brooms per person for a period of time and the commodity began to stockpile. Thus the principal aspect of contradiction shifted from production to circulation. If efforts were not concentrated to grasp circulation and the commodity was allowed to accumulate, production would be gravely affected and income of the peasants reduced. So they sent personnel to other localities to push the sale of this commodity and at the same time proposed that suburban areas make use of native agricultural products to increase the variety of subsidiary production and appropriately decrease the production of kaoliang brooms. In this way the problem was quickly solved.

On the other hand, the Sundry Goods Station also had an experience of this kind: During the first half of last year more than 70,000 boxes of photographic paper which they handled were piled up and could not be sold. In the meantime, the factory continued to produce the commodity and accumulation became bigger and bigger. What should they do? Some people suggested asking the factory to reduce production immediately. But after a discussion with the Party general branch of the Sundary Goods Station we came to the conclusion that reduction of production was a passive measure and that the only positive measure was to strengthen circulation. Thus we sent special personnel to more than 20 provinces and municipalities in three separate trips during which 160,000 boxes were sold. In the meantime, we suggested to the factory to increase the production of smaller sized photographic papers and increase variety so as to expand sale. In this way the question of accumulation was solved smoothly.

Practice of commercial work made us realize: Marxist materialist dialectics is necessary not only in our political work but also in economic work. Contradictions exist in everything and all contradictions have a principal aspect and a secondary aspect which may transform themselves into each other. Man's thinking must be changed according to the changing objective situation. Handling matters metaphysically will lead us nowhere. With this understanding, we shall be able to study Marxist philosophy better and do our commercial work better.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

Leading Members of Party Committee of Hofei Municipal Bureau of Light Industry Practice Self-Denial and Devotion to Public Interest and Refrain from Treating Themselves As Privileged People

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Hofei dated September 2, 1972) Leading members of the Party committee of the bureau of light industry, Hofei municipality, Anhwei Province, practice self-denial, devote themselves to public interest, and fight amidst hardship, setting an example for the broad masses of workers and staff members of the whole bureau.

In the summer of last year, Hofei Plastic Factory trial made a kind of foam plastic sandals of a new pattern. For the purpose of soliciting the views of the bureau leaders on the quality of this product, the factory selected a few pairs of sandals for trial wear by leading members of the bureau. The leading comrades of the Party committee said to the comrades who sent them the sandals: "Our factory serves the people. For this reason, the sandals should be sent to the worker-peasant-soldier customers for trial wear. They have the best say about the durability of the sandals." They turned back the sandals at once. Later, the factory sent these sandals to the workers of a transportation company for trial wear and improved the style and quality of the sandals according to their view.

Hofei Municipal Bureau of Light Industry has quite a large number of factories under it. Most of the products turned out by these factories are closely related to the people's everyday life. Some factories sometimes select some of the trial-made products for trial wear or trial use by the leaders. The Party committee of the bureau is of this opinion: Conscientiously examining and rating the new products and helping the factories improve the quality of their products is their duty. But, in no way should they take advantage of their positions and rights, wear and use the products ahead of other people and treat themselves as privileged people.

Last year, when Hofei Watch Factory trial-produced the first batch of wrist watches and solicited opinions on these watches, some people asked the leading members of the Party committee of the bureau to buy a few watches from this factory. But, these leaders firmly objected to this suggestion. Some people said that "this was a rigid method of work and it did not matter to take this chance to buy a few watches as long as they were paid for." The leaders explained, saying: "'A bower near water is the first to get moonlight'--this is spoken of the corrupt style of the bourgeoisie. Self-denial and devotion to public interest is our Party's fine tradition."

The units under this bureau are scattered about and some of them are some 30 li away from each other. But, leading members of the Party committee of the bureau take a bicycle and go down to make investigations. The

higher level has arranged to put a small car at their disposal, which they usually do not use except under special conditions. Since last year, a deputy secretary of the Party committee of the bureau has gone to stay and work at the basic level for more than seven months. There, he ate, lived and labored together with the masses. On one occasion, he came to work in a factory. The factory specially spared a room for him for use as office so that he could do his work well. He said: "I have come to work here. The workshop is my office." He perseveringly went into the workshop to form one with the workers. He was praised by the workers.

The bureau Party committee's action of imposing stern demands on itself has educated the broad masses of workers and staff members of the light industrial organizations in Hofei municipality. They carry out the Party's glorious tradition of hard struggle, bringing forth an excellent situation in both revolution and production.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Central China Hsien Leaders Retain Laboring People's Qualities

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 3, 1972)

members of a county party committee in central china's hupeh province have carried forward the party's glorious tradition of hard struggle and retained the fine qualities of the labouring people by keeping in close contact with the masses.

except for a standing committee member doing routine office work, all members of the yanghsin county party committee go to rural people's communes to take part in collective productive labour, work and study with the commune members, and remould their own world outlook by learning from the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants. the eight standing committee members did manual labour for 37 days each on an average in the first half of this year.

chia chih-hsin, deputy secretary of the county party committee, stayed in a brigade for two years. he always vied with others in doing heavy work. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "chia is one of us, though he is in a leading position. he is a good leader indeed exclamation"

yanghsin county was part of the hunan-hupeh-kiangsi border revolutionary base area during the second revolutionary civil war (1927-1937). members of the county party committee are determined to learn from their revolutionary predecessors the spirit of hard struggle in building up the county.

the county has 13 mountainous communes where natural conditions were unfavourable for the development of production. in the light of chairman mao's teaching "a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater", county party secretary li chen-kuo went to these communes to make investigations and help with the work there. in one of the production brigades, he had heart-to-heart talks with the cadres and members and surveyed the mountain slopes and valleys. on the basis of the findings, he led the peasants in building a reservoir and terracing the fields on mountain slopes. this helped the brigade improve production substantially.

huang tien-chen, a standing committee member, was put in charge of a large reservoir project aimed at harnessing an unruly river. a former farmhand, he worked hard and slept in temporary thatched huts on the worksite as other peasant builders did. on one occasion, heavy rains caused a mountain flood, which threatened to destroy the dam that had just been closed in the middle. he set

the pace in saving the dam, regardless of his own safety. the dam was finally out of danger after 15 days and nights of hard effort. the project was completed ahead of schedule thanks to his able leadership. it has freed the four communes along the river from the menace of drought and waterlogging.

the county party committee members take to plain living and reject any privileges. they can hardly be identified as leading comrades when they are among the masses.

HEROIC WORKER

Young Chinese Worker Gives His Life to Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1972)

the "people's daily" and other chinese papers have praised a young worker as a fine representative of the younger generation.

chen tai-shan studied and worked diligently for china's socialist revolution and construction until he died of serious burns sustained in a fight against a fire to protect state property.

he set an example for the chinese young people by his ideology and actions.

chen tai-shan became an assembly worker in the no. 1 motor vehicle plant at changchun, northeast china, at the age of 21 when he finished middle school in september 1968. the first day he was thrilled by the bustling activities going on around him. "how significant my job will be exclamation" he thought to himself as his eyes followed the trucks coming off the assembly line to serve socialist construction in different parts of the country.

he asked to be assigned to the busiest job. he carefully observed how the experienced worker fitted the steering rods on. he stayed after work hours, repeating a movement a dozen times, even hundreds of times, till late into the night. he told others: "it is not enough to want to serve the people; we must become skilled." he learned the job in one week, as against the month or so it usually takes. he read a lot of technical literature about his job. tireless efforts yielded results. he finished a piece of work in the record time of 1 minute and 25 seconds. the standard is 2 minutes and 4 seconds.

he often asked himself: "have i done enough for the country?" he believed that one should never be content with what he has achieved. the streamlined assembly work needs coordination. it is sometimes necessary to transfer

some assembly workers from one job to another along the line to ensure an uninterrupted work. so chen tai-shan began to learn other jobs. within one year he learned the 15 other work skills on the assembly line. all the tens of thousands of steering rods he fitted on in three years or so are up to standard.

he was a son of workers. his father was a rickshaw puller in the old days and beatings and humiliation was his lot. his mother began to work in a cigarette factory at the age of 14 and eventually lost the sight of one eye as a result of the bad working conditions. chen tai-shan often reminded his younger sister: "we are workers' children. we must never forget the past suffering of our class."

he had a warm love for chairman mao's works and often read books about heroes. as a middle school student, he studied chairman mao's "the orientation of the youth movement" and the "manifesto of the communist party" with members of his study group. he tried to model himself on tung tsun-jui, huang chi-kuang and lei feng, heroes of china's war years and post-liberation period. in emulating lei feng's whole-hearted service to the people, he would carry water and do other chores on his day off for families of fallen soldiers or go to the railway station and other public centres to help elderly people carry things. he was a diligent, advanced student and was admitted into the communist youth league soon after he entered middle school.

he became more conscious in studying when he became a worker. he often took time out to read. he would say to his comrades: "how can one become a revolutionary youth who devotes his life to the liberation of mankind if he does not study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought?" over the years he read the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and "the state and revolution" and "the civil war in france".

chen tai-shan often said to his young work-mates: "although we're in work clothes, it doesn't follow that we already have the advanced ideology of the working class." he was always a modest pupil of the veteran workers. he took note of the good ideology and deeds of the veteran workers and all those around him and emulated them.

the workshop party branch helped him mature politically. the party branch secretary once explained to him the general programme of the party's constitution, and asked what his understanding was of the sentence "the ultimate aim of the party is the realization of communism". he replied: "the final goal of the proletariat is to achieve communism throughout the world. i'm determined to fight for this all my life. i'll dedicate all my energy to the emancipation of mankind."

he always guarded against corruption by bourgeois ideas. he helped a young worker change his attitude toward

personal comfort. he said: "hunting for personal comfort is not in keeping with the ideology of the working class. if one wants to live a worthy life, he must try his best to make contributions to the state." this young man was touched.

chen tai-shan showed concern for the political maturing of all the young people in his workshop, and often talked with them and visited them. with the education of the party and youth league branches and with his help, the young workers are full of enthusiasm and keep the interests of the revolution at heart.

the paint spraying room caught fire one december evening last year. chen tai-shan joined others in trying to put it out. he found flames spreading toward dozens of casks of paint. he rushed up to them and began moving them out. a cask exploded in his hands and he caught fire. his comrades carried him to safety. he urged them to go back to the fight and then fainted.

chen tai-shan was seriously burned and sharp pain tortured him. the doctors tried to save his life but failed.

people found a notebook in which he wrote: "a match strikes fire by being consumed itself. but the flame it kindles is countless times bigger than itself. to act like a match in kindling the flames of socialism, one is a true and pure man."

in response to his request before his death and on the basis of his deeds, the plant party committee posthumously admitted him into the communist party. the kirin provincial revolutionary committee awarded him the title "revolutionary martyr" and called on the young workers and others to learn from him.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Inner Mongolia Builds Small Milk Powder Factories

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Sept. 4, 1972)

the experience of the pastoral abaga banner in china's inner mongolian autonomous region in producing milk powder by its own efforts is being popularized, following a meeting called there by the ministries of commerce, light industries and agriculture and forestry and the regional leadership.

now the banner has five milk powder factories all built by local herdsmen.

although the banner had hundreds of thousands of milch cows and goats, it had to get milk powder from other places before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the banner's first milk powder factory was set up in 1970 after the herdsmen criticized liu shao-chi and other swindlers, who poured cold water on their enthusiasm for building factories.

this semi-mechanized factory demonstrated the ingenuity of the herdsmen-workers. they simplified the operational process by using a hot-air drier instead of a high-pressure steam boiler. four such factories were later added to keep up with the growing livestock breeding.

the workers keep on improving the work processes. one factory is now able to produce 50 tons of quality milk powder annually, while in 1971 the banner's total output was 42.7 tons.

these factories are also producing a kind of milk powder with salt content for lambs. this helped the banner achieve a 96 per cent survival rate of lambs and calves despite this year's bad weather. this is 6.9 per cent higher than that of last year.

RIVER CONTROL

Disastrous River in Southwest China Tamed

(NCNA-English Kunming, Sept. 4, 1972)

an unruly river that brought alternate flooding and drought in southwest china's yunnan province has been dredged and chained by a number of reservoirs. the basin of the upper nanpan river is now a rich grain and tobacco producing area.

more than ninety per cent of the rice fields in the four counties in its basin now have irrigation and drainage facilities. thirtyeight thousand hectares of the farmland are assured of good harvests even in times of excessive rainful and drought. total grain output in the four counties in 1971 was 2.1 times that of the early post-liberation period, averaging 5.7 tons per hectare.

progress has also been made in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and side-line production.

a tributary of the pearl river, the nanpan river rises in eastern yunnan province. it cascades down ravines and upland plains to the lower valleys and then enters the kwangsi region and kwangtung province

before emptying into the sea. about half the upland area in the four counties in its upper reaches used to be subject to waterlogging and flooding in the rainy season in summer and autumn. recurrent drought hit three-quarters of the farmland in the dry season in winter and spring. the local people longed to end the river's scourge but their hope could not be realized under the reactionary kuomintang rule.

the people's wish came true after liberation, thanks to the care of the communist party. the local party organizations in 1957 mobilized the people to build four medium-sized reservoirs on the upper nanpan river. this basically protected two counties against mountain torrents and provided water to large tracts of farmland in the other two counties. during the great proletarian cultural revolution the party organizations mobilized the masses on a broader scale and relied on the strength of the people's communes to build multi-purpose projects to control the river.

leading cadres, the masses and technical personnel formed "three-in-one" groups to survey a 260-kilometre stretch of the river and over twenty tributaries. after full discussions among the masses, a plan was worked out for detaining the torrents in the mountain areas and diverting those in the more spread areas. with emphasis on the storage of water, the projects were aimed at checking floods in summer and autumn and providing irrigation in winter and spring.

members of 27 communes joined forces to build reservoirs and ponds with a total storage capacity of 320 million cubic metres. they blasted reefs, straightened river courses and dredged the beds. several hundred pumping stations were put up to drain the waterlogged areas. thirteen dams were erected.

as a result, the area in the upper reaches of the nanpan river can withstand the worst flood on record in a span of 20 years and avert the waterlogging that used to occur once in five years. it can endure a dry spell of 100 days.

the commune members surmounted many difficulties with collective effort in the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. cadres took an active part. the communist party secretary of luliang county worked in muddy water with the peasants until water was drained off from vast tracts of waterlogged land.

the people in the river basin have turned 7,300 hectares of waterlogged land into fields suitable for mechanized farming. some 10,600 hectares of land in hilly areas and on rolling land have been terraced into fields that give high, stable yields despite long dry spells or excessive rain. trees have been planted on 106,600 hectares.

half the farmland suitable for mechanized farming is now ploughed by tractors. seventy per cent of the communes have electricity. small local industries have been set up gradually. they include factories making iron and steel, farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, plant hormone and insecticides and repairing and manufacturing electric equipment.

TIBET

Loka Area in Tibet Forges Ahead

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 4, 1972)

prosperity prevails in the loka area in tibet today. in the 13 years since the 1959 democratic reform, great changes have taken place in this area where the people groaned for centuries under feudal serfdom.

situated to the south of the kangtis range, the loka area has 13 counties with a population of 200,000. its mild climate is suitable to the growth of crops. but in the old society the three manorial lords -- the reactionary tibetan local government, monasteries and nobility -- owned all the land. through land rent, usury, forced labour and exorbitant taxation, they brutally exploited the serfs who accounted for at least 95 per cent of the total population. serfs who showed the least resistance were subjected to monstrous tortures such as gouging out the eyes, pulling out the tendons, cutting off the hands and stripping off the skin. feudal serfdom seriously obstructed the development of the productive forces.

after the peaceful liberation of tibet in 1951, the class consciousness of the loka people grew steadily and they pressed for democratic reform.

their desire finally came true. the democratic reform began in 1959 when the armed rebellion of the traitorous dalai clique was put down. the benefits were enormous. rough estimates showed that the abolition of usurious loans alone saved the people in the loka area 37,000 tons of grain.

the people of loka, who had taken their destiny into their own hands, resolutely embarked on the road of socialism under the leadership of the communist party. starting with mutual-aid teams in 1960, they forged ahead with collectivization. people's communes have now been set up in many places. the emancipated serfs, working collectively, gave up their primitive farming methods and took up scientific farming. production kept rising.

in 1971 the cultivated acreage was 37 per cent above 1959, while total grain output increased by 123 per cent and the number of livestock, 46 per cent.

thanks to the development of grain and livestock production and the consolidation of the collective economy, the loka people have gradually improved their living standards. their purchasing power has risen continuously. sales of commodities in 1971 were 3.6 times the figure for 1960, the year following the democratic reform.

in the old days, loka did not have a single highway and goods were transported on human backs or by pack animals. today all 13 counties and most of the communes in the area have motor transport. the area had no industry before. it now has 15 hydro-electric power stations and nine farm tool factories, in addition to mills for processing grain and oil-bearing seeds, a motor vehicle repair plant, a timber mill and a brick kiln.

loka had no school in the old days and not a single serf could read or write. the area now has a middle school and 323 primary schools. the 1971 enrolment was nearly 12 times the 1960 figure.

medical and health organizations have increased five and a half times, medical personnel some 38 times and hospital beds eight times, compared with 1959. as a result of improved living standards and medical service, the population in loka in 1971 was 18.8 per cent bigger than in 1959.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1972)

the algerian health delegation led by nemiche djelloul, secretary-general of the algerian ministry of health, wound up its peking tour and left here by air today on visits to sian, yenan and shanghai before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned pu chun-chin, wang kang-chiu, huang chia-szu, hsu shou-jen and others.

also present were mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the algerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Friendly Personage Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1972)

british friendly personage professor george thomson and his wife and daughter left here by air today on a visit to shanghai before going home.

they arrived in china on august 15 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

during their stay in peking, they visited a factory, a rural people's commune, a school and a hospital and were guests of honour at a dinner given by yang chi, vice-president of the host association.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Ambassador to Burma Gives Dinner in Honor of Hydroelectric Survey Team

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Sept. 2, 1972)

chen chao-yuan, chinese ambassador to burma, gave a dinner here on the evening of august 31 in honour of the chinese hydroelectric survey team now working in burma.

present at the dinner were maung lwin, burmese minister for planning and finance, u chit maung, deputy minister for planning and finance, and u maung maung kha, deputy minister for industry.

all members of the team led by li shu were present on the occasion.

tha dinner proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Trade Exposition Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1972)

the canadian trade exposition group with l.j. rodger as director-general and gordon j. stringer as deputy director-general, left here for home by air today.

the group was seen off at the airport by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other organizations tung chao and kung fan-cheng.

r.g. godson, commercial counsellor of the canadian embassy here, was also present.

during their stay in peking, the canadian guests visited factories, rural people's communes and a school, and viewed sites of historical interest.

Canadian Basketball Players and Skaters Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1972)

the canadian national men's and women's basketball delegation led by j.j. hunnius and the canadian plastic-ice figure skating performance group led by clifford collier left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned li meng-hua, chou chih-tung, tung nien-li, chien ta-yung, lin chen, wei ming, and tung chao, as well as chinese basketball players and figure skaters.

also present were canadian ambassador to china r.e. collins and mrs. collins and embassy officials.

earlier, the canadian basketball players visited kwangchow and shanghai.

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet yesterday for the canadian basketball players and skaters.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation Views Sites in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1972)

the egyptian government industrial delegation led by ali fahmy talha, general director of the egyptian organization of textiles, visited the peking general petro-chemical works on august 31 in the company of chen wei-chi, chinese vice-minister of light industry, and was warmly welcomed by leading cadres and workers there.

between september 1 and 3, the delegation went to the peking general knitwear mill, a heavy electrical machinery plant, a cotton mill and a printing and dyeing mill, and visited the palace museum.

Li Hsien-nien, Fang Yi, Chen Mu-hua and Chen Wei-chi Meet Egyptian Government Industrial Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1972)

vice-premier li hsien-nien, fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries, and chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the egyptian government industrial delegation led by ali fahmy talha, general director of the egyptian organization of textiles.

members of the delegation present were: dr. salah el din ahmed osman, ibrahim adel gendia, dr. mohamed el amin ali orabi, ibrahim mohamed omar, ahmad sidki mourad and safei el din abbass el-karadly.

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, cheng fei, ma hsueh-kuei, chi chao-pu, yang fu-chang and li ming.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Senate Cultural Affairs Commission Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1972)

a delegation of the commission of the cultural affairs of the senate of france led by vice-president of the commission henri caillavet arrived here from kwangchow by air today. it has come for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

among those welcoming the guests at the airport were hu yu-chih, member of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of departments concerned ma chia-chun, hu shu-tu and fan ko.

on hand were charles malo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the french embassy here, and other embassy officials.

lu jo-yi, a leading member of the foreign affairs office of the general office of the n.p.c. standing committee, who had made a special trip to kwangchow to greet the delegation, accompanied the guests to peking.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on september 1 and was welcomed at the railway station by pai ping, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee. it was honoured that evening at a banquet given by shan yin-chang, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

in kwangchow, the french guests visited a rural people's commune, a school for deaf-mutes, a children's palace and the shihwan artistic ceramics workshops. they also had discussions with leading members of educational departments of the province.

CHINA AND ITALY

Delegation of Italy-China Association Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the italy-china association delegation led by giorgio zucchetti.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang tung and hsieh li.

the delegation arrived in china on august 19. it visited shanghai, nanking and wuhsi earlier. the guests will leave here tomorrow for a visit to kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Anniversaries of China-Japan Shipping Services Celebrated in Yokohama

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 3, 1972)

the chinese ocean-going freighters "yue yang" and "xian feng" docked at yokohama port gave a reception last evening marking the 20th anniversary of japanese shipping service to china and the 8th anniversary of chinese shipping service to japan. the reception took place on board "yue yang".

present on the occasion were keizo shimizu, deputy mayor of yokohama; keitaro nakamura, standing director

of the japan international trade promotion association; masao shimada, representative of the general headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); hideo emura, general manager of the dai-ichi steamship company; and moto-o aoki, general manager of the masawa shipping company.

also present were po jen, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents; and li tien-tu, chairman of the yokohama association of chinese residents.

chao tzu-jui, staff member of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, also attended the reception.

huang hsueh-tung, political commissar of "yue yang", and keizo shimizu, deputy mayor of yokohama, spoke at the reception. both of them pointed out that the development of shipping services between china and japan were conducive to the growth of friendship between the two peoples. they hoped that friendly intercourse between the shipping circles of the two countries would be further developed.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1972)

a table tennis delegation from malaysia led by sabki arrived here by air today to participate in the first asian table tennis championships.

it was welcomed at the airport by michael chen wing sum, vice-president of the asian table tennis union and president of the table tennis association of malaysia, chuang tse-tung, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships, and chin chi-hsiang and ta chung, leading members of chinese organizations concerned.

CHINA AND MALI

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Malian Embassy in Peking Gives Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1972)

i.y. cisse, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of mali in peking, gave a banquet here this evening for the visit to china of the malian national men's basketball team.

attending the banquet were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the chinese basketball federation and other organizations concerned including chao cheng-hung, mou tso-yun, hsing jen-hsien, chu hsien-sung, hu li-peng, chou cheng and li ta-wei, and chinese basketball players. also present was mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of guinea in peking. the hosts and guests toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of mali and china.

the malian basketball team will leave here tomorrow for a friendship tour of changsha, nanchang and shanghai.

CHINA AND MEXICO

President of Mexican Table Tennis Federation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1972)

helios farrell, president of the mexican table tennis federation, arrived here by air today to see the first asian table tennis championships.

he was welcomed at the airport by li meng-hua and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the first a.t.t.c., and leading members of organizations concerned chin chi-hsiang, ta chung and chien ta-yung.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Vice Premier and Vice Foreign Minister Meet Korean Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1972)

vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the friendship visiting group to china from the democratic people's republic of korea. leader of the group is kim jae dok, vice-chairman of the north hwanghae provincial people's committee, deputy leader is ma sang hwa, deputy bureau director of the ministry of finance.

present on the occasion were d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and first secretary of the korean embassy choi bong chol.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned lu wei-chao, li chuan-chung and hsing jen-hsien.

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1972)

a chinese youth delegation led by liang chin-tang, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, left here for pyongyang by train this afternoon. the delegation is to attend the 24th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea and pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the socialist working youth league of korea.

the members of the delegation are: chen chien-lan, vice-chairman of the kansu provincial revolutionary committee and deputy secretary of the lanchow cotton textile mill committee of the chinese communist youth league, chia tsun-so, member of the c.p.c. shansi provincial committee and secretary of the tachai production brigade branch of the youth league, and chu keng-hsin, deputy secretary of the tientsin university committee of the youth league.

they were seen off at the railway station by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned shen chien, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien and chu liang.

on hand was hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china.

Chinese National Football Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1972)

a chinese national football delegation with chao hsi-wu as its leader and chen chia-liang as its deputy leader left here by train today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, chen hsien, kung ke-fei, chou cheng and hsu chen-yu, and chinese football players.

present were hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Lays Wreaths at Statue of Late President Ho

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 3, 1972)

in commemoration of the third anniversary of the death of the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh, chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping, chinese economic representative in viet nam lien tien-jun and all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here as well as a representative of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in viet nam, with high esteem and love for president ho chi minh, laid wreaths at the statue of the late president ho chi minh at the ba dinh hall this morning.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Democratic Yemeni Leaders Receive Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Sept. 3, 1972)

abdul fattah ismail, member of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, and ali nasser mohamed, premier of the p.d.r.y., respectively received chinese ambassador tsui chien on august 31 and had cordial and friendly conversations with him.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Back in Peking from Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1972)

the chinese journalists' delegation led by li yen-nien, leading member of a department of the hsinhua news agency, returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to romania.

the delegation was met at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned teng kang, wang yi, liao chu-chiang, liu ke-ming, hsiao teh and lan tzu-an. present was iosif chivu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the romanian embassy here.

Romanian Junior Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1972)

the romanian junior table tennis delegation led by paneth farkas, permanent director of the romanian table tennis association, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china.

it was welcomed at the airport by leading members of various chinese organizations li meng-hua, chang chun-han, liu kuang-ya, hu jui-ting and chou cheng, and chinese junior table tennis players.

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, and his wife and other embassy officials were present.

Romanian Junior Table Tennis Players Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the romanian junior table tennis delegation led by paneth farkas.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including li ching-chuan, mou tso-yun, chou cheng, chi pao-shu, liu kuang-ya, hu jui-ting and hsu chen-yu, as well as chinese junior table tennis players.

also present were octavian gavris, counsellor of the romanian embassy here, and his wife, and other embassy officials.

li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and paneth farkas spoke at the banquet. they wished that the fraternal friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania would grow from strength to strength, and that the junior table tennis players of the two countries would improve their skill through learning from each other.

CHINA AND US

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets New York Lower Manhattan Working People's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1972)

chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the new york lower manhattan working people's delegation. leader of the delegation is esther gollobin and its deputy leader genoveva clemente.

present were leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other organizations concerned yang kung-su, wu fan-wu, yueh tai-heng, hsi chen-huan, chu kun, chang yao-min, chi chao-chu and liu feng-kuei.

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